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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1991, YEAR 1934-35.



GWALIOR:

PRINTED AT THE ALJAH DARBAR PRESS.

1938

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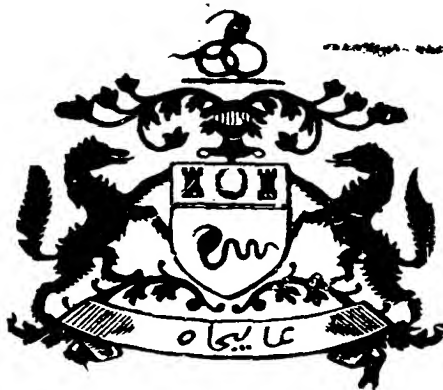
GWALIOR STATE

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
I. Office Notes	1
II. Circulars and Orders	„
III. Work at Headquarters	„
IV. Tours	2
V. Conservation :—	
(1) Initial repairs	3
(2) Upkeep	7
(3) Approach Roads	8
(4) Signboards	„
(5) Monuments protected	„
VI. Exploration :—	
(a) Excavations	8
(b) Listing of Monuments	„
(c) Epigraphy	12
(d) Numismatics	13
VII. Museums and Monuments :—	
(a) Archæological Museum at Gwalior	14
(b) Collection of sculptures at the Mahakal Temple at Ujjain.	15
(c) Distinguished Visitors to Monuments in Districts.	„
VIII. Publications	„
IX. Important Events and Miscellaneous	„
X. Photographs and Drawings	16
XI. Office Library	„
XII. Income and Expenditure	„
XIII. Concluding Remarks	„

PART II.

APPENDIX A. Tour-diary	17
„ B. Monuments conserved	20
„ C. „ listed	21
„ D. Inscriptions copied	24
„ E. Coins examined	30
„ F. Antiquities added to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior.	31
„ G. Antiquities added to the collection at the Mahakal temple, Ujjain.	34
„ H. Photo-negatives prepared	35
„ I. Books added to the Office Library	45
„ J. Income realised	49
„ K. Expenditure incurred	50
Illustration Plates	I to VIII

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 30th June 1935, Samvat 1991.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—During the year under report the undersigned held charge of the Department except between the 7th of May and the 30th of June, while he was on privilege leave. During that period Mr. Vindeswari Prasad, District Engineer, P. W. D., officiated for him.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—The services of Mr. G. N. Chitnis, Inspector of Archæology, were lent to the Electric Power House and Mr. S. P. Tate, a graduate of the Benares Hindu University, was appointed to the post from the 24th October 1934.

3. *Leave.*—The Superintendent availed himself of two months' privilege leave from the 7th of May to the 6th of July, out of which one month and twenty-five days fell within the year of report.

Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

(a) *Inspector.*—16 days' privilege leave.

(b) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—34 days' privilege leave at different times.

(c) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—47 days' privilege leave.

(d) *Curator.*—3 months and 10 days' privilege leave and 1 month and 28 days' leave without pay.

(e) *General Assistant.*—20 days' privilege leave and 1 month and 12 days' sick leave.

4. *General.*—All the office-staff discharged their respective duties harmoniously, diligently and carefully for which I am glad to record my appreciation.

II. Circulars and Orders.

5. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

6. In addition to the ordinary office routine the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

(a) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1933-34 Samvat 1990, was drawn up and submitted along with an album of important photographs taken during the year.

- (b) Coins received as treasure-trove finds or for sale were examined and disposed of.
- (c) Paintings and other antiquities received for inspection and acquisition for the Archæological Museum were examined and disposed of.
- (d) New acquisitions of antiquities were exhibited in Archæological Museum and labelled.
- (e) Enlarged Photographs and drawings of architectural interest relating to archæological monuments in the State were sent for an Exhibition organised by the School of Architecture, Calcutta.
- (f) Paintings and coins of historical interest were sent for an Exhibition held in connection with the first session of the All-India Modern History Congress, at Poona.
- (g) Information was supplied to scholars and visitors in response to their queries.
- (h) Distinguished visitors to our Archæological Monuments were shown round.
- (i) The whole collection of books in the Office Library was re-arranged.
- (j) A brief note on the work accomplished by the Archæological Department during the regime of the Council of Regency was prepared and submitted to the Hon'ble Home Member.
- (k) The two new publications of the Department, namely, (1) *Archæology in Gwalior* and (2) *A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior* were distributed among officers, scholars and Antiquarian Research Institutions.
- (l) The *Annual Reports* of the Department for the years 1927-28 (Samvat 1984) and 1928-29 (Samvat 1985) were seen through the Press, and that for the year 1929-30 was sent to the Press.
- (m) A Handbook of the Archæological Department was printed.
- (n) Some modern buildings of architectural interest at Lashkar and Shivpuri, and select specimens of the local arts and crafts were photographed.
- (o) 32 half-tone blocks were made for illustrating Annual Reports and other publications of the Department.
- (p) Last but not least, the arrears of work in the Record Section were cleared up with the assistance of temporary staff of two clerks who had been specially sanctioned for this purpose for four months, three of which fell in the year of report.

IV. Tours.

7. During the year under report I spent 74 days in camp, partly for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for supervising and directing works of conservation in progress, for preparing estimates of conservation works intended to be undertaken, for directing photography of monuments, for copying inscriptions, for guiding visitors and partly for exploration. The detailed tour diary is given in *Appendix A*.

8. Visits of annual inspection were paid to the monuments at Antri, Badoh, Bagh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gyaraspur, Kherhat, Mandasor, Narwar, Padhavli, Pawaya, Ranod, Surwaya, Sondni, Udaygiri, Udaypur and Ujjain.

9. The conservation works in progress were supervised and directed at Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Chanderi, Mahua, Narwar, Surwaya and Terahi.

10. Khor and Rajpur were visited for preparing estimates of conservation works to be undertaken, and Bangla, Bhonrasa, Budha-Dongar, Esagarh, Kadwaha, Kamed, Karohan, Kherhat, Matipura, Maksi, Narwar, Shivpuri, Tumain and Ujjain for listing monuments, directing photography and for copying inscriptions. The site of ancient Ujjain was visited in search of suitable spots for trial excavations. Chanderi was visited for guiding a party of students from J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and Surwaya for showing the Director-General of Archaeology in India round the monuments.

V. Conservation.

(1) Initial Repairs.

11. There was no improvement in the circumstances which affected adversely the satisfactory progress of conservation work in the last two years. Conservation works could, therefore, be carried out only at the following monuments at a total cost of Rs. 1,810-11-4 (see *Appendix B*).

12. *Bagh* (District Amjhera).—The metalled approach road connecting the Bagh Caves with the Sardarpur-Kukshi Road was completed by the P. W. D. and opened for traffic in the year of report. The Tea-room or small Rest-house near the caves, the construction of which had been completed last year by the P. W. D. was taken over and furnished by the Archaeological Department and was made available for the use of visitors. These two items have made an appreciable addition to the comfort and facilities of high class visitors.

13. *Chanderi* (District Esagarh).—The Jama Masjid at Chanderi is the biggest mosque extant not only in that town but perhaps in the whole of the Gwalior State. It is built in the Mandu style of Architecture and is nearly 400 years old being built probably in the reign of one of the Khilji Sultans of Malwa. Although the front cloister has fallen away and the front enclosure wall is a later reconstruction, the building is on the whole in a fairly sound state of preservation. Till recently it was carefully looked after by the late Gulam Hussain Khan, *Munsiff* of Chanderi, but since his demise its upkeep has not been as satisfactory as it should have been, in the hands of Gulam Haider Khan, the late *Munsiff's* eldest son and the present care-taker of the mosque. Certain repairs also were found to be necessary in the interest of the preservation of the mosque. These repairs were, therefore, carried out by the Archaeological Department under the special orders of the Hon'ble Home Member and the care-taker was made to enter into an agreement for taking proper care of the building and not interfering with its present condition without the previous approval of the Department.

14. The repairs to the mosque executed in the year consisted, chiefly, of the following measures :—

- (a) The domes and roofs which were leaking in places were made water-tight—the domes by removing the old dead plaster and

adding a coat of new good plaster, and the roofs by cement grouting and patch repairs.

- (b) The joints of masonry of the whole front enclosure wall (both faces) were raked off and repointed so as to prevent the growth of vegetation.
- (c) The coping on the top of this wall was taken out and relaid securely in good lime thus making the top water-proof.
- (d) Part of the pavement of the court-yard was relaid with old slabs and the joints were pointed to prevent growth of grass.
- (e) An ugly *kachcha* room at the north-east corner inside the mosque was removed and replaced by a new one constructed neatly with well dressed stone masonry so as to match the grandeur of the mosque.
- (f) The inside of the mosque was thoroughly cleaned and repainted with coats of white-wash.
- (g) The jungle of trees and bushes was cleared off for a distance of about 25 feet on the south and west, and for 15 feet on the north of the mosque.
- (h) The ground was sloped so as to drain off all rain water which accumulated near the mosque and undermined its foundations.

15. *Gwalior* (District Gird).—Two monuments at Gwalior received attention in the year of report. They are :—

1. Gujar Mahal and (2) The tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.

16. The former monument is in use as a house for the Archaeological Museum and hence its maintenance requires special attention. This year old lime floors of the main hall and the inscription room which had been badly damaged and which defied periodical patch repairs were repaired once for all by the substitution of a pavement of square stone slabs. The west wall of the office-room was cut through and a door was constructed so as to connect it with the next adjoining room. The latter room has thus become available for use as a Library-room of the Museum and a through connection has been established between the office-room and the main hall. A barbed wire fence was put up for protecting the trees and plants grown for decorative purposes on the south flank of the approach passage to the entrance.

17. At the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus the leaking roofs of the verandahs were all made water-proof. A small mausoleum in front of the main building was looking ugly, as its original stone screens had been broken. It was too expensive for the present to renew stone screens, hence brick *jali* work was supplied in place of the missing stone work, and was painted in stone colour to match with the adjoining work. This is, of course, a temporary measure and may be replaced with *pucca* stone *jalis* when financial circumstances will permit. The plot of ground in front of the Tomb was prepared for being grown with turf, edged with a row of *Mehndi* shrubs and decorated with flower beds.

18. *Gyaraspur* (District Bhilsa).—The principal work of conservation here consisted of partial repairs to the Maladevi temple which is the largest monument at Gyaraspur. It is a large 10th century temple of a goddess, which seems to have been captured by the Jainas just after or even during the course of its construction.

19. The interior of the temple which was full of debris had been cleaned up last year. This year an ashlar masonry pillar was built to support a lintel in the hall. The door-frame of the shrine was strengthened by the insertion of an additional lintel supported on two uprights, the gap intervening between the two lintels being filled up with stone masonry. Supports were built to hold up the ceiling of the shrine where necessary. The disturbed and crushed pavements of the shrine, the hall, and the ten feet wide portion of the platform adjacent to the basement of the temple, were taken out and relaid. The approach steps on the north-east of the temple were improved and tidied up. One or two items left out this year will be completed next year.

20. Another work of conservation carried out at Gyaraspur was the tidying up of the premises of the Hindola Toran where excavations had been done two years ago. The fragments of sculptures and carvings which had emerged out from the diggings were arranged neatly into a sort of open-air Museum.

21. Thirdly, a large sign-board which had been engraved last year was set up this year on the road-side at a prominent place so as to acquaint the passers-by with the important archæological monuments of Gyaraspur, and small stone sign-boards were also provided at the various monuments and at the junctions of foot-paths leading to them.

22. *Khor* (District Mandasor).—This village which is on the Jawad-Kesarpura road about three miles to the south of Jawad possesses an interesting temple standing just on the road-side, and referable to about the 11th century A.D. A set of ornamental stone arches (*toranas*) employed to decorate each pair of adjacent columns from which the temple is popularly known as 'Nau Toran' (nine arches), is a rare feature of this monument. The temple was examined and measured in order to frame an estimate of repairs which it is proposed to carry out, if possible, next year.

23. *Mahua* (District Narwar).—Mahua, a small hamlet 4 miles east of Kadwaha which lies 8 miles by *kachcha* road to the north of Esagarh, stands near the source of the river Mahuar. Both the village and river probably take their names from the Mahua trees in which the locality abounds. Here are two Siva temples of about the 8th century A.D., which were partially conserved in the year of report.

24. The smaller of these two temples is the more important, owing to a contemporary Sanskrit inscription which is engraved on the front lintel of its portico. The temple consists of a shrine and portico. The *sikhara* on the shrine has totally disappeared. The foundations of the whole temple had been undermined and the portico was almost overhanging. In the conservation, the foundations were thoroughly underpinned. The large pit in the floor of the porch was filled up with rubble masonry and its front face was repaired with dry ashlar masonry of old chisel-dressed stone blocks. The door-frame of the shrine had lost a door-jamb and the greater portion of the threshold. The missing parts were supplied and the frame strengthened so as to support the hanging lintel. The premises of the temple were cleared of rubbish and tidied up.

25. The bigger Siva temple is already in a better state of preservation. The *sikhara* still exists, though shorn of a part of its facing, but the hall and the porch have fallen off and are lost. The jungle within 25 feet all round

the temple was cleared up and a boundary line was marked with stones. The Nandi and its seat were lying away at a distance from their original position. These were set up properly.

26. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Minor repairs to some monuments on the fort of Narwar and some near the town were executed.

27. On the fort, a portion in the west retaining wall of the old Makaradhwaja tank which had collapsed two years ago was repaired. The old dry rough steps at the north-east corner of the tank which were used by men and cattle had been badly damaged. These were dismantled and repaired in strong masonry of large blocks of stones and coping slabs set in lime. The sign-board at Sikandar Lodi's mosque was taken out and fixed up in a more prominent place in the front wall so as to attract the eye of a visitor more efficiently. A part of the compound wall of the temple of *Mata* (goddess) had fallen. It was repaired to prevent an inroad of cattle into the courtyard. The footpath to the Armenian tomb near the Dak Bungalow was provided with stone drains so as to facilitate the passage of water for the irrigation of fields on both sides of the footpath. The *kachcha* gate in the compound wall where the footpath commences, was dismantled and rebuilt in *pucca* masonry. It was further secured against cattle with two horizontal pieces of pipe fixed across the entrance.

28. A fair-weather approach road, 10 feet wide and over 1,600 feet long, was made for connecting the Jait Khambha with the Narwar-Magrani road. The junction is near the Idgah. Motorists can now take their care right up to the Jait Khambha and Sati Sundardas. The ground round the latter monument sloped irregularly and looked ugly. It was, therefore, levelled up by filling of earth and making a sort of regular platform. A sign-board at the junction of the fair-weather road with the metalled road will complete the conservation measures relating to these monuments. It is contemplated to do this next year.

29. *Surwaya* (District Narwar).—The enclosure wall at the north-west corner of the *Bale Qila* in Surwaya Fort had fallen in the last rainy season, crushing the steps leading to the adjoining bastion. The wall and the steps were repaired.

30. One of the lintels carried by the four central columns in the hall No. 1 of the monastery had suffered a crack. It was rather dangerous as visitors passed under it. The lintel was, therefore, supported at both its lower edges, on pieces of angle-irons with their ends inserted into the joints made by the lintel with the brackets of the two supporting columns. Two door-openings of an empty temple of a late date in the premises were closed up with masonry in order to prevent panthers from taking shelter therein.

31. *Terahi* (District Narwar).—Terahi is situated quite close to Mahua (para 23 above) so much so that the two together probably formed one and the same town in the mediæval period. The village possesses the ruins of a Hindu monastery and a few Hindu temples of about the 10th-11th centuries A. D. The *torana* gateway standing in front of the ruins of the Mohajmata temple (temple of a goddess) is the best preserved and is perhaps the most interesting monument in the locality. It was, therefore, selected for conservation this year in preference to other monuments here. The temple of the goddess to which it relates, is in an advanced condition of ruin. Judging from its decorative sculptures which represent goblins (male and female), the temple

appears to be sacred to Kali. Very probably, the life-size idol of Kali, now sheltered in a shrine-room at Mahua, in the reconstruction of which carved stones taken from ruins of old temples have been used promiscuously, originally belonged to the Terahi temple. An attempt was made, in the course of the conservation work, to persuade the people to allow us to restore the idol to its original shrine but with no success. The temple which consists of a shrine-room and a porch, has lost its *sikhara* and its decorative sculpture is badly defaced. The *torana* gateway is standing on a sound foundation. But the compound in which the temple and the gateway stand, had been seriously tampered with perhaps by ignorant treasure-seekers leaving a medley of large pits and heaps of debris all round. The whole area had been covered up in dense jungle consisting of a mixture of large trees and a low growth of shrubs.

32. The jungle was completely rooted out with the exception of one or two trees which were saved for their shade. The heaps of earth and boulders were dug out and were utilised to fill up the pits and depressions. The premises were tidied up and made into two different levels demarcated from each other by a step.

33. A sort of hemispherical dome had been built up in dry rubble masonry in place of the original *sikhara* over the shrine. It was removed and the flat roof below it was made water-tight with the use of cement. The front lintel of the portico had broken and had been supported on an ugly stone post in later times. This post was done away with and the lintel was supported on angle irons inserted under it.

34. The carved stones and fragmentary sculptures that were lying about in the debris were picked up and arranged along the compound of the enclosure into a sort of open-air museum. Some important inscribed memorial pillars broken into pieces were lying in the premises. As these and two other sculptures picked up in the neighbouring jungle, deserved a place in the Archæological Museum they were removed to Gwalior for being exhibited. A few other sculptures of less importance found in the neighbourhood were also collected and added to the local (Terahi) open-air museum mentioned above.

35. *Udaygiri* (District Bhilsa).—A Tea-room or Rest-house similar to that near the Bagh Caves was constructed on the top of the north end of the Udaygiri hill under special order of the ex-Home Member, for the use of visitors to the caves. The P. W. D. handed it over to the Archæological Department late in the year of report. It will be furnished and got ready for the use of visitors by the beginning of the next tourists' season. A metalled approach road to the caves which is even a greater necessity than the Tea-room is under construction by the P. W. D. and it is hoped that it will be ready in near future.

(2) Annual Upkeep.

36. All the important conserved monuments in the State were inspected and their annual maintenance was looked to. Jungle was cleared up and the minor damages which the premises and the approaches suffered during the rainy season were made good. Sign-boards were white-washed and repainted and wood and iron work were treated with oil-wash or paint as necessary.

(3) Approach Roads.

37. A metalled approach road to the Bagh Caves was opened for traffic in the year of report (see para 12 above).

(4) Sign-boards, etc.

38. Sign-boards relating to the Archæological monuments were put up at Gyaraspur in the year of report (see para 21 above). Photographs were supplied to the P. W. D. for being exhibited at the Sabalgarh and Shujalpur Dak Bungalows.

(5) Monuments protected.

39. No monuments were declared protected in the year of report.

VI. Exploration.**(a) Excavations.**

40. No excavations were made in the year of report. But in view of the desirability of having scientific excavations on the site of ancient Ujjain, the site was inspected and a few spots on the banks of the ravines which cut across, were selected for trial excavations. Expenses and disturbance of cultivated land will thus be saved at any rate in taking trial pits.

(b) Listing of Monuments.

41. *Bangla* (District Narwar).—A tiny village situated about five miles to the east of the Fort of Narwar. There are traces of fortification wall round the village which is mainly populated by the Rajputs. The piece of waste land, rocky and covered with thorny shrubs, which extends between the village and the river Barua, a small tributary of the Sindh, flowing at a distance of about a mile to the east, is studded with a number of memorial pillars. In a day's hurried survey I counted over sixteen such pillars either standing or lying on the ground, entire or broken. But further examination may bring to light some more pillars. They bear panels of sculptures usually depicted on pillars commemorating warriors killed on battle-fields—scenes of warriors, foot-men, horse-men and elephant-riders engaged in combat, and of fallen heroes reaching heavens and enjoying the company of heavenly nymphs or worshipping Siva *linga*. In some cases the heroes are joined by their wives during the worship of Siva showing that the women had cremated themselves as Satis. In most cases, only one face of the pillars is decorated with sculptures, but in one or two all the four faces are carved. Many of the pillars have their tops moulded into fluted *amalasilas* crowned with pinacles. All of the pillars are inscribed but the epigraphs on some have become illegible. Such a large number of memorial pillars crowded in one place gave rise to the conjecture that they marked a field of battle in which many important persons must have fallen. The inscriptions when deciphered corroborated the surmise. They record that a battle was fought on the bank of the river Balua (Barua) between Gopaladeva, king of Nalapura (Narwar), and Viravarman, king of Jejabhukti (Bundelkhand), on Friday, the 7th day of the bright half of the month of *Chaitra*, V. S. 1338 (A.D. 1281). The then Prime Minister (Pradhan-Mantri) of Gopaladeva is named as Prince Brahma-deva. The battle seems to have been won by king Gopaladeva of Narwar as one and all the warriors whose names are sought to be immortalised in the epigraphs are described as having fought on his side. The pillars thus reveal the site of a battle fought 654 years ago between two Rajput kings of Central India.

42. *Bhonrasa* (District Bhilsa).—Bhonrasa is the headquarters of a *Tappa* (Sub-Tehsil,) accessible by pucca road from either the Kurwai-Kethora or Bamora Station on the G.I.P. Railway or by the Sironj-Kurwai road which crosses the Pachhar-Bhilsa road. Information casually obtained about a Persian inscription on a gate in the fortification wall which surrounds the village, led me to visit the place. But I was agreeably surprised to find the place full of ruins of old buildings containing mosques, tombs, wells, a fort and a palace, most of them bearing Persian and in some cases bilingual inscriptions in Persian and Nagari. In one morning's visit I was able to make only a cursory survey of the very large number of ruins and had to leave the copying of inscriptions and taking of full descriptive notes to a more leisurely visit next year. The numerous ruins of tombs, mosques, and wells at Bhonrasa remind a visitor of those at Chanderi. The mosque known as *Bade-Bag-ki masjid* will rank very high in point of delicacy of ornamentation.

43. *Esagarh* (District Esagarh).—Having received information from Mrs. Crofton of Indore that there are some old Christian tombs at Esagarh of the time of Jean Baptiste Filose's conquest of the place, the tombs were inspected, cleared, photographed and their inscriptions copied in the year of report. The Christian tombs at Esagarh are four in number. All are situated near a well named *Dokhani baodi* on the south-east outskirts of the village.

44. *Tomb No. 1*.—The tomb stone ($4'3'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$) stands on a masonry platform ($4'10'' \times 2'4'' \times 10''$) which in its turn is placed on another platform now buried in ground. Its pavement which was cleared up at the time of examination measures $12'9'' \times 8'8''$. The tablet is shaped like a pointed arch at the top and an ornamental cross and an inscription in Roman letters are carved on it. The tablet is $3'8'' \times 1'2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The epitaph is in 8 lines excluding the letters I M I over the cross.

45. *Tomb No. 2*.—The lowest platform of this tomb also is buried in earth. The pavement ($13' \times 9'3''$) has an ornamental leaf border (*pandasa*). The tomb ($4'11'' \times 2'4'' \times 1'8''$) is made up in receding plastered steps of masonry. On the top of the tomb is an inscription tablet laid horizontally with a cross carved on it. At the head of the grave is another epitaph tablet standing upright. This is now broken in twain, the stump standing *in situ* and the upper piece lying loose. The horizontal inscription is in 6 lines of Roman characters. The stone measures $2' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1'$. The upright tablet ($2'9'' \times 1'2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$) is shaped like a pointed arch at the top and bears an ornamental cross over the epitaph. The vertical epitaph is in 4 lines of Roman characters excluding I M I at the top of the cross.

46. *Tomb Nos. 3 and 4* stand on a common platform which was also completely buried in earth. The platform has a line floor ($14'4'' \times 20'3''$) surrounded at the edges with a line of coping slabs having ornamental leaf border (*pandasa*). It was cleared up for examination but will again get silted up as the ground on all four sides is higher than its floor. The tomb No. 3 ($3'8'' \times 2'3'' \times 1'4''$) is made up of masonry shaped like a ridge with a section like a pointed arch and is placed on a masonry platform ($7'8'' \times 7'5'' \times 2'8''$) both plastered over. There is a rough stone tablet ($1'5'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$) with a cross carved on it, stuck up vertically at the head of the grave. There is no

inscription either on the tomb or on the epitaph tablet. The Tomb No. 4 has a carved grave stone ($4'2'' \times 11'' \times 10''$) set directly on the pavement of the lower platform. On the top of it is a sunken panel ($2'3'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) with a Persian inscription in 16 lines. Over this inscribed panel is another smaller panel with a multifoil arch at the top and inset with a cross carved in relief. standing *in situ*, the central part broken off and built up into the platform of the adjoining well and the top missing. The central portion has now been restored to its original place. The inscription on the tablet is in 8 lines of Roman characters. The epitaph (only two or three pieces of which were found) measures ($2'5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1'3''2\frac{1}{2}''$).

47. All the tombs except No. 3 have lamp posts standing between the grave stones and the epitaph tablets in imitation of Muhammadan tombs. Tombs Nos. 1 and 4 have one lamp post each, while No. 2 has two. The inscriptions are dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 65 below). Another monument listed here was the Chanderi gate. It is the east gate in the city wall of Esagarh and is a double gate built of cut stone. Though the arched top has fallen away the gate stands out as a solid and imposing piece of structure amidst the ruins of the fortification wall. On the outer face there are two stone figures of tigers perched on projecting brackets flanking the soffits of the arch.

48. *Kadwaha* (District Esagarh).—It lies 8 miles by kachcha road to the north of Esagarh. An old Sanskrit inscription dated in V.S. 1351 (A.D. 1294) brought from elsewhere and built into a niche in a modern Jaina temple at Kadwaha was discovered and copied in the year. It is dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 60 below).

49. *Kamed* (District Ujjain).—This place was visited in search of some old sculptures about which information had been received. The village is about 5 miles by road from Ujjain and stands on the right bank of the Sipra, opposite the Sidhavata. The site is old. On the modern outskirts of the village are traces of old temples. On the top of a large mound, the surface of which shows traces of bricks and boulders, stands a large sculpture of Vishnu $8'6''$ high $\times 3'3''$ broad $\times 1'9''$ thick, locally known as Chaturbhuja as it had originally four arms all of which have, however, broken away. The left upper hand held a *chakra* or wheel which exists. The face is slightly mutilated and besmeared. There was a crown on the head. The figure is standing on a lotus cushion and is flanked by two attendants on either side. This sculpture will very well match with the large sculpture of Siva popularly known as Kapila Muni which formerly stood half buried in the silt near Bhartrihari's cave, and has since been removed to the Museum at the Mahakala temple. Judging from its style, this idol of Vishnu may be as old as the 10th century A.D. or a little earlier. On the pedestal of the sculpture is a contemporary old Nagari inscription of one line, which is almost illegible. In the close vicinity of this image of Vishnu are lying some fragments of old sculptures, among which are seen Varaha, Ganesa, Mahavira and *jalandhari* of Siva *linga*. On the bank of a small pond close by is a fragment of a smaller idol of Vishnu, the upper portion with the face being preserved. About a furlong to the north-west of the above mound a mutilated sculpture of a goddess of about the same age as the above large idol of Vishnu, is standing half-buried in the earth. It is worshipped locally by the people as *Chonsat-mata*.

50. *Karohan* (District Ujjain).—This village is about 10 miles to the south-west of Ujjain. Here is one of the 84 Siva temples which pilgrims visit in the course of their circumambulation of the sacred city of Ujjain. Near the temple is an old well, now repaired. In a side of this well, a few feet below the ground, is a sort of under-ground cave which is now used as a dwelling by a recluse. In this cave is a mutilated sculpture of Varaha a little smaller than life-size. This place was visited for inspecting this sculpture which dates back from about the 11th century A.D. It may, if possible, be acquired for the Museum.

51. *Kherhat* (District Bhind).—On the northern outskirts of the village is a big well and a tree close by. Under the tree is a collection of fragments of old carved stones. Half a mile to the north-east of the village in the bed of the river Chambal, are seen the remnants of an old causeway constructed of boulders set in lime. The causeway appears to be contemporary with the fort at Ater which is only 4 miles from this place. The strength of the masonry is apparent from the fact that it has withstood the fury of the river current for the last three centuries. At the time of my visit (January 23rd) it was still under water. The site of one more brick temple of about the 10th century A. D. perched on a mound of earth in the midst of ravines, half way between the village and the conserved brick temple, was discovered this year. A carved stone peeping out of the ruins appears to be the part of a seat or pedestal of the principal idol of the temple. On the exposed face of the stone are carved a decorative sheet of squares and a small figure of a devotee.

52. *Matipura* (District Bhind).—This hamlet is situated about 2 miles to the south-west of Kherhat. A report, that it possesses ruins of old buildings brought about the visit which, however, was quite unfruitful. The ruins of an ordinary gateway were found to be the only fragment of *pucca* masonry lifting its head above a multitude of *kachcha* huts. Here there is nothing of architectural, artistic or historical interest.

53. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Two inscriptions were discovered in the town of Narwar in the year. They are dealt with under Epigraphy (see para 62 below).

54. *Tumain* (District Esagarh).—This ancient village the monuments of which have been listed already, was re-visited with the object of finding out whether it would be practicable to remove to the Archæological Museum the fragments of a beautiful *torana* gateway, that are lying scattered in a field on the southern outskirts of the village. It was not found to be worth the while to attempt the above. But in the course of the re-inspection of the monuments, a few more ruins came to light. They are the traces of the foundations of an old fortification popularly believed to be a place of Queen Nima who is unknown so far, and a stone *ghat*, on the other side of the river to the west of the village, and two hillocks which are popularly known as Nagar Tor and Pola Tor. The signs of old habitation seem to extend over a large area westward. These deserve careful exploration at leisure.

55. *Ujjain* (District Ujjain).—Some old sculptures lying in the premises of Nazar Ali Mills were secured for the Archæological Museum at Ujjain. Similarly an old carved stone pillar originally belonging to a mediæval temple but subsequently used for an imprecatory sculpture and having an inscription dated in V. S. 1510, had been found in the diggings carried out by

the Ujjain Municipality in preparing ground for a garden in the compound of the Municipal Office. On receipt of information this pillar was removed to the local Archæological Museum with the permission of the Municipal authorities. The site of ancient Ujjain was surveyed and a few spots on the banks of the two deep *nalas* or ravines which cross the site were selected for taking trial pits in order to find out the prospects of further excavations on a large scale on this site.

56. A statement of monuments listed in the year appears in *Appendix C*.

(c) Epigraphy.

57. Twenty-eight inscriptions were copied or noticed in the year of report. Classified according to languages ten of them are in Sanskrit and twelve in Hindi, one bilingual (Hindi and Urdu) and one in Persian and four in French or Italian. (See *Appendix D*.)

58. The earliest of these in chronological order and the foremost in historical importance are the seven inscriptions engraved on the warrior's memorial pillars standing on a battle-field, a short distance to the east of the village Bangla (see para 41 above). All of them are dated the 7th day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* in V.S. 1338 or A.D. 1281. These are intended to commemorate the names of warriors who were killed in a battle fought on the bank of the river Barua (Balua of the inscriptions), on the date mentioned above, between Gopaladeva, king of Nalapura (Narwar) and Viravarmmadeva, King of Jejabhukti (Bundelkhand). All the inscriptions agree in naming the week-day as Friday. There is one solitary instance, however, which names it as Saturday. This latter is either a mistake or it may be that the same *tithi* covered both Friday and a part of Saturday, and that the battle was fought on the two consecutive days.

59. None of the names of heroes recorded seem to be of historical importance. The name of the Prime-Minister of Gopaladeva is given as Mahakumara Brahmadeva. Gopaladeva the Jajapella king of Narwar is already known from his other inscriptions found at Narwar and its neighbourhood, while Viravarmmadeva the Chandela King is also known from various inscriptions. The date of our inscriptions falls well within the range of dates known for Gopaladeva and for Viravarmmadeva. Fortune appears to have favoured the side of Narwar as all the warriors commemorated are described as having fought on behalf of the Narwar Ruler. These inscriptions are of considerable historical importance as they have led to the identification of the field of a battle fought more than 600 years ago between two kings known to history.

60. Next in importance and date is the Jain temple inscription from Kadwaha. It is dated on Friday the New Moon day of *Margasirsha* V.S. 1451 or A. D. 1294. The stone slab on which inscription is engraved and now built into a niche in a Jain temple is not in its original position; it has been imported from elsewhere. For, judging from its purport, the epigraph has no connection with the temple. It records the construction of a step-well by Kumarapala an important personage and a protege of Sahasamalla, son of Malachhanda. The latter is described as being a brave warrior who was

highly respected by the kings of the lineage of Chahada the well known Jajapella king of Narwar and who badly harassed the contemporary king of Malwa. As Malachhanda and Sahasamalla are given no royal titles, it is doubtful whether they were of royal blood. This Sahasamalla is probably the same as his namesake mentioned in an inscription at Surwaya dated V. S. 1350.

61. The inscription dated V. S. 1510 found at Ujjain is a mere imprecatory record. The stone on which it is incised originally belonged to a mediæval temple. It is subsequently utilised for the imprecatory sculpture and inscription.

62. Out of the two inscriptions found at Narwar, one is only a fragment of a Sanskrit inscription written in characters of the 12th century A.D. It is hoped that more fragments of this epigraph will be traced which will make it possible to make out its purport. The other inscription which is in two parts, one in Hindi and the other its Urdu version, records the construction of a private house on which the inscription is built up, in V. S. 1699 in the reign of Maharaja Amar Singh Kachhawaha of Narwar a tributary king of the Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan.

63. Four years later than this is the group of seven inscriptions incised on stone posts, a wall tablet and a pedestal of Jain foot-prints, in the premises of the Banganga *Kund* at Shivpuri. They are dated in V. S. 1703 and record various works of religious merit such as the construction of a tank, a temple, the installation of Jain and Hindu idols and lastly the gift of a *tuladana* (weighing oneself against some precious metal and giving it away in charity). The donors were Mohandas a Khandelwal Bania and his son Naraharidas. The former, as the inscriptions record, was a *Potdar* under Maharaja Sangrama of Utangarh Gunora, visited all places of pilgrimage, settled at Shivpuri and won the title of Singhai by his acts of religious merit. A noteworthy point about one of these inscriptions is that it registers the installation of a Siva *linga* along with that of a pedestal bearing foot-prints of the Jain Tirthamkaras, by a Jain donor in one and the same temple (?), a testimony to the feeling of toleration and good will which prevailed among the different religious sects (Jains and Hindus) in good old times.

64. The Hindu inscription on the *Sarai* at Budha-Dongar is dated in V.S. 1737 or A.D. 1680 and merely refers to the name of Emperor Aurangzeb. One of the two inscriptions on the doorways of the shrines of a Jain temple at Maksi is dated in V.S. 1782 or A.D. 1725 and is couched in what appears to be the Marwari dialect of Hindi. The other is in Sanskrit and dated in V.S. 1913 or A. D. 1856. Both record certain constructions and repairs of the temple. The names of donors and a line of Jain Acharyas (religious preceptors) are specified.

65. Four inscriptions, three of which are written in Roman characters and French or Italian language, and the fourth in Persian are incised on the Christian tombs at Esagarh (see para 43 above). They are dated in A.D. 1822 and record the names of certain persons to whose memory the tombs are sacred and who evidently belonged to the party accompanying Jean Baptise Filose during his conquest of Esagarh.

(d) Numismatics.

66. In the year of report fifty-one coins were examined, forty-four of which were of silver and seven of billon. For detail see *Appendix E*.

67. All the forty-four silver coins were received as treasure-trove finds discovered in three lots in three different places in the State, *viz*, Mandola (District Shajapur), Jajadehi (District Narwar) and Barah (District Bhind). The twenty silver coins of the first lot were all of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah the well known Khilji Sultan of Delhi (A. D. 1296-1316). The second lot consisted of 9 silver coins, 3 of which belonged to Sikandar Shah Suri (A.D. 1555), and the remaining 6 were of the Moghul Emperor Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605). The third lot of 15 silver coins comprised those of Gwalior and other States of Central India. As they bore no clear legends and mint names or years, they were found to be of little numismatic importance.

68. Seven coins of billon were purchased from the Central Museum, Lahore. They comprise two of Muhammad bin Sam (A. D. 1198-1206), two of Shams-ud-din Altamash (A.D. 1211-1236), two of Chahadadeva (A.D. 1232-60) and one of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji (A.D. 1296-1316).

VII. Museums and Monuments.

(a) Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

69. In the year of report, sixty-five antiquities comprising four metal images, one stone inscription, thirty-three stone sculptures, twenty coins and seven miniature paintings were added to the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, Gwalior (see *Appendix F*). The antiquities which had been acquired during the last year were properly classified and exhibited. Some repairs were executed to the building. The old lime floors of the hall (Room No. 3) and the inscription room (Room No. 1) got constantly damaged by use and periodical patch repairs were of no avail. They were, therefore, permanently strengthened by the subscription of a neat and good looking pavement of square stone slabs. A door was opened to connect the office-room with the main hall. New trees were planted on the southern flank of the approach path and the pot garden was improved by additions and re-arrangements, thus making the premises of the Museum more attractive.

70. 133 European and American and 271 Indian visitors signed their names in the Visit-Book in the year but the actual number of visitors was several times larger. R. B. Daya Ram Sahni, the Director General of Archæology in India, inspected the Museum in the year of report and was highly pleased with it. The short remark which he entered in the Visit-Book may be quoted thus :—

“The collection far excels my most sanguine expectations before I visited it. The arrangement leaves nothing to be desired and the labelling and identifications are absolutely accurate. Mr. Garde deserves well of the Gwalior State. I congratulate the Darbar on all the attention paid to the Archæology.”

Among the other distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report, mention may be made of (1) Captains D.R. and M.F. C. Martin, R. E., Calcutta, (2) Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior. (3) Lt.-General Sir Edmund and Lady Ironside, (4) Mr. M. V. Narayanswami Iyer, M.A., B.L., L. P., Professor, Nizam's College, (5) Mr. H. K. Premartn, Buddhist Missionary, Ceylon, (6) Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of Viceroy's Executive Council and Lady Noyce, (7) Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Inspector-General of Police, Gwalior, (8) Mr. R. G. Gyani, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, (9) Mr. K. K. Sen, Deputy

Accountant General, Allahabad, (10) Miss Keyes, (11) Commander and Mrs. Bush, (12) Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Finance Member, Gwalior, (13) Mr. Prokofieff, (14) Brigadier General Sir T. Keyes, late Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, (15) Count Paiffy, (16) Major and Mrs. H. H. Mackenzie, (17) Raja Dhundiraj Bahadur Raja Rai Rayan of Hyderabad (Deccan), (18) Her Excellency Lady Chetwode, (19) Lord Rattendone, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and Col. Sir K. N. Haksar, Political Member, Gwalior.

(b) Collection of the Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.

71. Four sculptures were added to this collection in the year of report. Three of them were presented by the Proprietors of the Nazar Ali Mills and one by the Municipal authorities, to whom our thanks are due (see *Appendix G*).

(c) Distinguished Visitors to Archæological Monuments in Districts.

72. The Monuments at Bagh, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gyaraspur, Surwaya and Ujjain were visited by a large number of visitors, foreign as well as Indian, among whom the following names are worth mention :—

(1) Mr. Suryavanshi, Suba of Amjhera, (2) Mr. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Indore, (3) Capt. Kichlu, Member Bench Appeal Mal, Gwalior, (4) Mr. Pednekar, District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain, (5) Prof. Sohni, Assistant Organising Commissioner, Dhar, with a party of Rover Scouts, (6) Party of students, Anand College, Dhar, (7) Rao Rani of Tikamgarh State with Thakurani and Thakur of Nimkhera State (8) Mr. Bapat, Puisne Judge, Dhar, (9) Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, (10) Thakur Raghunath Singh, Chief of Jamnia (C.I.), (11) Rai Bahadur S. N. Bhaduri, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Gwalior, (12) Thakur Surya Kumar Verma, Muafi Officer, Gwalior, (13) Miss Grace De-Cruz, Baroda Residency and Party, (14) Chief Saheb of Vadia State, Kathiawad, (15) Mrs. and Miss Leslie Weir, Baroda Residency, (16) Mr. Palkar, Chief Judge, Indore, (17) Mr. Apte, Commissioner, Nimar Division, Indore, (18) Hon'ble Mr. Gibson. C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior, (19) Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Director General of Archæology in India, (20) Mr. Srivastava, Assistant Superintendent of Archæological Survey for Central India and (21) Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, the Government Epigraphist for India.

VIII. Publications.

73. Two books, namely, (1) '*Archæology in Gwalior*', 2nd edition, revised and enlarged and (2) '*A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior*' recently published by the Department in the year of report were distributed among the officials of the State, Archæological Offices of the British India and Indian States and various Antiquarian Institutions in India and abroad. The publications were highly appreciated by the recipients and reviews on them appeared in various Journals and Periodicals.

74. *Annual Administration Reports* for Samvats 1984 and 1985 were seen through the Press and that of 1986 was sent to the Press.

75. *A handbook of the Archæological Department was printed.*

IX. Important Events and Miscellaneous.

76. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, the Director General of Archæology in India, inspected the Archæological Monuments at Surwaya and on the Gwalior Fort, and the Archæological Museum, Gujari Mahal. He expressed his satisfaction at what the Gwalior Government had been doing for Archæology (see para 70 above).

77. A party of students from the J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Architecture Section) visited Chanderi to study and survey old Muhammadan architecture. The Gwalior Government rendered them necessary help, namely, accommodation in the Dak Bungalow and the guidance and advice of the Superintendent of Archæology.

78. Exhibits of Architectural interest were sent to the Exhibition organised by the School of Architecture, Calcutta. Exhibits of historical interest were also lent to the Exhibition held in connection with the 1st session of the All-India Modern History Congress at Poona. The Officiating Curator escorted the exhibits and was in charge of them at the Exhibition. They were highly appreciated by the visitors.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

79. 212 Photographs were taken (*Appendix H*). 466 prints and 25 enlargements were prepared from old and new negatives during the year under report for :—

- (a) the usual set required for annual record.
- (b) the Darbar Album accompanying *Annual Administration Report*,
- (c) meeting the demands from scholars and the public,
- (d) exhibiting in Dak Bungalows,
- (e) presentation Albums, and
- (f) making half-tone blocks for the *Annual Administration Reports*.

80. No new drawings and lantern slides were made during the year of report.

XI. Office Library.

81. 124 books and periodicals on Archæology, Art, Architecture, History, and allied subjects were added to the Office Library. Out of these 67 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, the Governments of Indian States and Antiquarian Institutions, etc., to whom our thanks are due.

82. All the books of Office Library were rearranged and labelled. A new catalogue of books is prepared. A list of books added in the year is set forth in *Appendix I*.

XII. Income and Expenditure.

83. The income realised and the expenditure incurred by the Department under various heads of the budget will be found in *Appendices J* and *K* respectively. Thus the annual income came to Rs. 190-12-3 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,760-3-8, during the year of report.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

84. In conclusion, the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lt.-Col. Sir Hashmatulla Khan Saheb, Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY,
Gwalior Government.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
July 1934.		
16th-19th ..	Gwalior to Bagh Caves.	
20th-22nd ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
23rd-24th ..	Bagh Caves to Mandasor.	
24th ..	Mandasor to Sondni and back.	
25th-26th ..	Mandasor to Gwalior <i>via</i> Ujjain.	
August 1934.		
22nd ..	Gwalior to Satanwada.	
23rd ..	Satanwada to Shivpuri.	
24th-25th ..	Enjoyed holidays.	
26th ..	Halt at Shivpuri.	
27th ..	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
October 1934.		
14th ..	Gwalior to Chanderi.	
15th ..	Halt at Chanderi.	
16th ..	Chanderi to Surwaya.	
17th ..	Surwaya to Gwalior.	
December 1934		
11th ..	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
12th ..	Bhilsa to Udaygiri, Besnagar and back.	
13th ..	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
14th-17th ..	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
18th ..	Gyaraspur to Badoh.	
19th ..	Halt at Badoh.	

APPENDIX A.—(contd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS
20th ..	Badoh to Udaypur.	
21st-22nd ..	Udaypur to Gwalior.	
January 1935.		
6th ..	Gwalior to Antri.	
„ ..	Antri to Pawaya.	
7th ..	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
22nd ..	Gwalior to Bhind.	
23rd ..	Bhind to Kherhat, Matipura <i>via</i> Ater and back to Bhind.	
24th ..	Bhind to Gwalior.	
25th ..	Gwalior to Padhavli.	
26th ..	Padhavli to Gwalior.	
February 1935.		
14th ..	Gwalior to Mohana.	
15th ..	Mohana to Narwar.	
16th ..	Narwar to Bangla and then to Surwaya.	
17th ..	Surwaya to Budha-Dongar and then to Maksi.	
18th ..	Maksi to Ujjain.	
19th-20th ..	Halt at Ujjain.	
21st ..	Ujjain to Karohan and back.	
22nd ..	Ujjain to Bagh Caves.	
23rd-24th ..	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
25th-26th ..	Bagh to Sarwan and then to Mandasor.	
27th ..	Mandasor to Khor and back.	
28th ..	Mandasor to Ujjain.	
March 1935.		
1st ..	Halt at Ujjain.	

APPENDIX A.—(concl'd.)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
March 1935.		
2nd ..	Ujjain to Shivpuri.	
3rd ..	Shivpuri to Narwar.	
4th ..	Narwar to Bangla and back.	
5th ..	Narwar to Gwalior.	
27th ..	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
28th ..	Shivpuri to Esagarh and Terahi.	
29th ..	Terahi to Esagarh.	
30th ..	Esagarh to Chanderi.	
31st ..	Chanderi to Gwalior.	
April 1935.		
18th ..	Gwalior to Esagarh.	
19th ..	Esagarh to Terahi.	
20th ..	Terahi to Rajapur and back and then to Ranod.	
21st ..	Ranod to Esagarh <i>via</i> Kadwaha.	
22nd ..	Esagarh to Pachhar.	
23rd ..	Pachhar to Tumain and back and then to Bhonrasa.	
24th ..	Bhonrasa to Bhilsa.	
25th ..	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
26th ..	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
27th ..	Gyaraspur to Udaygiri, and then to Chanderi <i>via</i> Mungaoli.	
28th ..	Chanderi to Gwalior <i>via</i> Surwaya.	

List of Monuments Conserved during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	AMOUNT SANCTIONED.			AMOUNT SPENT.			REMARKS.
			Current year.	Last year.	Total.	Current year.	Last year.	Total.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Chanderi	Jama Masjid ..	1,890 0 0	..	1,890 0 0	556 7 6	..	556 7 6	
2	Do.	Shahazadi ka Roza ..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	24 8 6	..	24 8 6	
3	Gwalior Fort	Gujari Mahal ..	34 0 0	..	34 0 0	33 5 10	..	33 5 10	
4	Do.	Do. ..	421 0 0	..	421 0 0	417 5 6	..	417 5 6	
5	Gwalior	Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.	137 0 0	..	137 0 0	136 3 0	..	136 3 0	
6	Do.	Do.	114 0 0	..	114 0 0	110 11 3	..	110 11 3	
7	Gyaraspur	Mala Devi temple ..	625 0 0	..	625 0 0	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
8	Do.	Hindola Toran ..	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
9	Do.	Putting up descriptive sign-boards at various monuments.	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	..	..
10	Mahua	Two Siva temples ..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	29 12 0	..	29 12 0	
11	Narwar	Minor monuments ..	69 0 0	..	69 0 0	68 3 6	..	68 3 6	
12	Do.	Do. ..	71 0 0	..	71 0 0	69 12 10	..	69 12 10	
13	Sondni	Yasodharman's Pillars ..	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	..	..	..
14	Surwaya	Monuments in the Fort ..	151 0 0	..	151 0 0	147 14 5	..	147 14 5	
15	Terahi	Torana Gateway ..	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	166 7 0	..	166 7 0	
		Total ..	4,003 0 0	..	4,003 0 0	1,810 11 4	..	1,810 11 4	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	REMARKS.
District Bhilsa.				
1	Bhonrasa ..	City wall with a Persian inscription in the <i>Markandi</i> Gate in the west, and with three other gates.	III	
2	„ ..	Fortress or <i>gadhi</i> with two inscribed pillars planted near the gate.	III	
3	„ ..	A <i>baodi</i> or step-well in the fort with two Hindi and one Persian inscriptions.	III	
4	„ ..	A stone pillar with two Persian inscriptions, standing outside the village about 200 yards from the <i>Bazar</i> Gate.	III	
5	„ ..	A tomb known as <i>Hajira</i> about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north of the village, and a small inscribed grave stone on the same platform.	II	
6	„ ..	Another platform near above with two inscribed tombs.	II	
7	„ ..	<i>Bara-Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
8	„ ..	<i>Bindiwali</i> mosque	III	
9	„ ..	<i>Bigar-nivki</i> mosque	III	
10	„ ..	<i>Ek-Khambhi</i> mosque	III	
11	„ ..	<i>Kalandari</i> mosque	III	
12	„ ..	An inscribed tomb in front of <i>Kalandari</i> mosque.	III	
13	„ ..	Two graves on a mound known as <i>Hathi Kabar</i> .	III	
14	„ ..	<i>Bade Bag-ki masjid</i> , with 5 Persian inscriptions, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to west of the village.	I	
15	„ ..	Another mosque near No. 14	II	
16	„ ..	A circular <i>baodi</i> or step-well with a Persian inscription near No. 14.	II	
17	„ ..	<i>Idgah</i> with a Persian inscription ..	II	
18	„ ..	A mosque with a Persian inscription, near No. 17.	III	

APPENDIX C.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	REMARKS.
19	Bhonrasa ..	A platform with two inscribed tombs near No. 18.	III	
20	„ ..	<i>Mahal</i> or Palace of Khichi Rajas, in ruins.	III	
21	„ ..	A <i>Sati</i> platform in the bed of river Betwa adjoining a ruined stone <i>ghat</i> .	II	
District Bhind.				
22	Kherhat ..	Site of a 10th cent. brick temple situated on an earth mound in ravines, half way between the village and the conserved brick temple.	III	
23	„ ..	A collection of fragments of old images and carved stones near a big well on the northern outskirts of the village.	III	
24	„ ..	Remnants of an old causeway in the river Chambal near the village.	III	
District Esagarh.				
25- 28	Esagarh ..	Four Christian tombs in a field near the southern outskirts of the village.	II	
29	„ ..	<i>Chanderi</i> gate	III	
30	Kadwaha ..	An old Sanskrit inscription stuck up in a niche in a Jain temple.	II	
31	Tumain ..	Signs of extensive habitation on the other side of the river, including remnants of <i>Nima Rani-ka Mahal</i> , <i>Nagar Tor</i> , <i>Pola Tor</i> , etc.	III	
District Mandasor.				
32	Mandasor ..	A Persian inscription on a tomb near the <i>Dargah</i> of Chiman Chisti on the other bank of the river, opposite the fort.	III	
District Narwar.				
33	Bangla	Site of a battle-field with a number of sculptured and inscribed memorial pillars.	II	
34	Badhon or Rajapur.	An inscribed memorial pillar showing a person killed in a cattle-lifting skirmish.	III	
35	Budha-Dongar ..	An old Mughal <i>sarai</i> with a Hindi inscription on a door-jamb.	III	

APPENDIX C.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.	REMARKS
36	Terahi	A number of loose sculptures collected and arranged in the compound of Mohaj Mata <i>Mandir</i> . District Ujjain.	II	
37	Kamed	A large mound showing traces of old bricks crowned with a large sculpture of Vishnu (inscribed).	II	
38	„	Pieces of sculpture lying scattered in the neighbourhood of the village.	III	
39	Karohan	A broken sculpture of Varaha in an artificial cave near an old well and a Siva temple.	III	
40	Maksi	Svetambar Jain temple with inscriptions.	II	

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1		Esagarh	District Esagarh. On a Christian tomb ..	8	Roman.	French or Italian.	..	A. D. 1822	Commemorates the death of a Christian Officer named O. A. H. Defoe in A. D. 1822.	
2		"	"	8	"	"	..	"	Commemorates the death of a Christian in A. D. 1822.	
3		"	"	6	"	"	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian named D. Pedro.	
4		"	"	3	"	"	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian lady Anna Maria.	
5		"	"	16	Nastaliq	Persian.	..	..	Commemorates the death of a Christian lady.	
6		Kadwaha.	On a stone stuck in a niche in a Jain temple. Size of sunken panel which is inscribed is $13\frac{1}{4}" \times 13\frac{1}{4}"$.	11	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	..	Friday, <i>Margasirsha</i> Sudi 11 V. S. 1451 (A. D. 1294).	The inscription opens with the genealogy of a royal family descended from Chahada, the well-known King of Narwar. It contains the names of two kings, Malchhanda (?) and Sahasamalla. The epigraph then mentions one Kumarpala who is described as an important	

7	Bangla.	District Narwar. On a warrior's memorial pillar.	16	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Gopala Deva.	Friday, <i>Chaitra</i> <i>Sudi</i> 7 V. S. 1338. (A. D. 1281).	Records the death of Baudano, son of Rauta Deva and grandson of Rauta Bhoja Deva, fighting on behalf of Maharaja Gopala Deva of Nalapura (Narwar) against the army of the Chandella King Viravaram in a battle which took place on the bank of the Balua river.	personage but whose relation with Sahasamalla is not given. The object of the inscription is to record the construction of a step-well by Kumarpala.
8	"	"	9	"	"	"	Saturday, <i>Chaitra</i> <i>Sudi</i> 7 V. S. 1338	Records the death of Rahula Deva on the battlefield of the Balua river during the reign of Maharaja Gopala Deva of Nalapur (Narwar). It refers to Mahakumara Brahma Deva acting as Minister. Records the death of a warrior (name illegible) in a battle fought on the bank of the Balua river against Rajaraja Viravarama Deva an opponent of Maharaja Gopala Deva, his Prime Minister at that time being Brahma Deva.	Saturday is here wrongly written for Friday as is obvious from other inscriptions bearing month, <i>tilhi</i> and day.
9	"	"	11	"	"	"	V. S. 1338		

APPENDIX D.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
10		Bangla.	On a warrior's memorial pillar.	12	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Maharaja Gopala Deva.	Friday, <i>Chaitra Sudi</i> V. S. 1338	Records the death of a certain warrior in a battle fought on the bank of the Balua river during the reign of Maharaja Gopala Deva.	Much defaced.
11		"	"	12	"	"	"	"	Records the death of a warrior, etc., just as above. Name of warrior is illegible.	Damaged and partly legible.
12		"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"
13		"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
14		Budha-Dongar.	On the west door-jamb of the northern gate of the <i>Sarai</i> .	5	Nagari.	Hindi.	Alamgir.	V. S. 1737 (A. D. 1680),	Refers to the reign of Aurangzeb.	Badly written and illegible.
15		Mahua.	On a pillar lying loose.	6	"	"	"	V. S. 1765.	Records the cremation of a <i>sati</i> .	"
16		"	"	5	"	"	"	V. S. 1688	"	"
17		Narwar.	On a wall of an old house in the town.	19 9	" Urdu.	" Urdu.	Shah Jahan and Amara Singh	Thursday, <i>Magha Sudi</i> 5 V. S. 1699, Saka 1564	Records the construction of a house by Manmohana, son of Prithviraja and grandson of Rai Mahesadeo in the time of Raja	"

18	Narwar.	On a fragment of a stone slab.	8	Old Nagari.	Sanskrit.	Kachhawa.	(A. D. 1642).	Amarsingh Kachhawa under the suzerainty of Emperor Shah Jahan.
19	Shivpuri. (Banganga.)	On a stump of a stone pillar planted in ground near another <i>Kund</i> behind the enclosure.	4	Nagari.	Hindi.	Shah Jahan and Amarsingh Kachhawa.	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i> V. S. 1703 (A. D. 1646)	Being only a small fragment its purport cannot be made out.
20	"	On the upper portion of the above pillar lying on the ground.	4 above and 8 below.	"	"	"	"	Nos. 19 and 20 together make one complete record mentioning the performance of <i>Tuladana</i> (giving in charity of as much silver, grain or any other commodity as may balance the weight of one's body) by Naraharidas son of Mohanadas a Khandelwal <i>Bania</i> Bijai-vargi, in the time of Maharaja Amarsingh Kachhawa during the reign of Shah Jahan.
21	"	On a post standing erect behind the enclosure close to the ground.	20	"	"	"	"	Records the installation of images and construction of a tank Manikarnika by Singhavi Mohanadas whose genealogy is given thus :—Nagaraja, Haridas and Gangadas.

APPENDIX D.—(concl.)

Serial No.	Local No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Port.	REMARKS.
22		Shiv-puri (Banganga).	On a stone slab stuck up in a wall near the <i>Kund</i> .	16 in square, 1 line in each of the 3 margins and 14 in the 4th margin.	Nagari.	Hindi.	Shah Jahan.	<i>Vaisakha Sudi 3</i> V. S. 1703 (A.D. 1646)	Records the construction of a tank Manikarnika and a temple and installation therein of images of 24 Tirthankara, Parsvanatha and Vishwanath Mahadeva at Banganga, by Mohandas Bijaivargi Khandelwal <i>Mahajana</i> of Ghuhariya <i>Gotra</i> . His genealogy is given in the inscription No. 21 above. (By the performance of these acts of religious merit he came to be styled as Singhai.) He visited all places of pilgrimage and finally settled at Shivpuri. He further refers to himself as a <i>Potdar</i> of Maharaja Sangrama of Utangarh Gunora.	
23		"	On the margin of a pedestal bearing foot-prints of a Tirthankara.	2	"	"	"	"	Records certain names such as Gangadas, Girdharidas and his wife Champavati, who probably installed the pedestal with the foot-prints.	
24		"	On a post lying outside the gate of the premises.	17	"	"	"	"	Totally defaced and illegible.	

25	Kamed.	District Ujjain. On a stone pedestal of an image of Vishnu.	1	Nagari.	Hindi.	..	..	Records the name of Singha Deva, son of Alasah (?)
26	Maksi.	On a door-way of the Jaina temple of Parsvanath.	14	"	" Local.	..	Wednesday <i>Kartika</i> <i>Sudi</i> 7 V. S. 1782 (A. D. 1725)	Seems to record the session of a meeting of Sri Sangha at Avanti, which discussed the subject of repairs to the temple and subsequently carried them out in the time of Suba Bahadur. The name of Rupa a mason is given.
27	"	On another door-way of the same temple.	17	"	Sanskrit. (corrupt)	..	Monday, <i>Kartika</i> <i>Sudi</i> 13 V. S. 1913 Saka 1776 (A. D. 1856)	Records the construction of <i>sikhara</i> on the temple of Parsvanath at Maksi by Jannaben wife of Sadhanajita, an inhabitant of Ujjain. Udayachand son of Pannalal and Dalachi his wife supplied a <i>Kalasa</i> on the above <i>sikhara</i> . The ceremony was performed under the ministry of Kalyanavijaya, pupil of Amritavijaya, pupil of Gajendravijaya, pupil of Bhawanivijaya, pupil of Jaina Acharya Vijayadevendra Suri-svara of the Mahatapagachhha.
28	Ujjain.	On a stone slab	10	"	Hindi.	..	V. S. 1510 Saka 1374 (A. D. 1453)	It is an imprecatory record as is evident from the figure of an ass incised on it.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.	REMARKS.
1	Chahadadeva (A.D. 1232-1260).	..	..	Billon.	2	Purchased.
2	Muhammad <i>bin</i> Sam (A. D. 1193-1206).	..	..	..	2	..
3	Shams-ud-din Altamash (A. D. 1211-1236).	..	..	..	2	..
4	Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji (A. D. 1296-1316).	..	..	..	1	..
5	.. ..	A. H. 707	Delhi.	Silver.	1	Treasure-trove.
6	.. ..	A. H. 710	..	..	1	..
7	.. ..	A. H. 712	..	..	1	..
8	.. ..	A. H. 715	..	..	1	..
9	.. ..	A. H. 719	..	..	1	..
10	.. ..	..	..	..	10	..
11	.. ..	..	..	..	5	..
12	Sikandar Shah Sur (A. D. 1555).	..	..	..	3	..
13	Akbar the Great (A. D. 1556-1605).	A. H. 981	..	..	1	..
14	.. ..	A. H. 982?	..	..	1	..
15	.. ..	A. H. 982	..	..	2	..
16	.. ..	A. H. 983	..	..	1	..
17	.. ..	A. H. 985?	..	..	1	..
18	Scindias of Gwalior and miscellaneous (defaced).	..	..	..	15	..
					51	

APPENDIX F.

**List of Antiquities Added to the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior
during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.**

Serial No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
Sculptures.				
1	Terahi.	A memorial pillar	51" × 17½" × 9"	
2	„	Another memorial pillar	88" × 15½" × 9"	
3	„	A third „ „	94" × 16" × 8"	
4	„	An image of Kubera	48" × 21" × 11"	
5	„	A goddess seated on a lion	34" × 24" × 9"	
6	Gyaraspur.	A monkey-faced figure	11" × 6" × 7"	
7	„	A piece of <i>prabhavala</i>	10½" × 5½" × 3½"	
8	„	A couple of <i>Gandharvas</i>	9" × 7" × 3¼"	
9	„	Upper part of a male figure	5" × 4" × 4½"	
10	„	A conch	10" × 4½" × 4"	
11	„	A pot (<i>Kalasa</i>)	4" × 3" × 2"	
12	„	A head	8" × 5½" × 3"	
13	„	„	6" × 5" × 3"	
14	„	„	6" × 3" × 2¼"	
15	„	„	4½" × 3" × 3"	
16	„	„	3½" × 3" × 2½"	
17	„	„	4" × 4" × 3"	
18	„	„ of a lion (broken)	4" × 3" × 2"	
19	„	Upper part of a female figure (large)	16" × 8½" × 7"	
20	„	„ „ „ „	8" × 5" × 4"	
21	„	„ „ „ „	8½" × 3½" × 7"	
22	„	„ „ „ „	9" × 5" × 5"	
23	„	„ „ „ „	4½" × 3½" × 3"	
24	„	„ „ male „	6½" × 4½" × 5"	
25	„	„ „ „ „	5" × 4" × 4"	
26	„	A face of a demon	5" × 3" × 2¼"	

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
27	Gyaraspur.	A female torso	19" × 7½" × 6"	
28	"	" " "	11" × 7" × 4½"	
29	"	" " "	8" × 5" × 4½"	
30	"	Middle portion of a human figure ..	3½" × 3½" × 2"	
31	"	A flying figure	11" × 7½" × 5"	
32	"	A head with curly hair	5½" × 5" × 4"	
33	"	" " " a high ornamental head-dress.	9" × 3½" × 4¼"	
Inscription.				
34	Narwar.	A fragment of an inscribed slab ..	13½" × 6" × 4"	
Paintings.				
35	Purchased.	Sardar Santoba Tembak	14" × 12"	
36	"	Peshwa Madhav Rao II	24" × 10"	
37	"	Jankoji Rao Scindia	8" × 5½"	
38	"	Jayaji Rao Scindia in military dress ..	10" × 7½"	
39	"	Shivaji standing	9½" × 7½"	
40	"	Emperor Jahangir	17" × 12"	
41	"	Duel of Bhimasena and Duryodhana ..	11" × 7½"	
Brass Images.				
42	"	A chariot with bullocks .. ..	..
43	"	An image of a god .. ..	..
44	"	" .. ..	..
45	"	" .. ..	..
Coins.				
46-49	Treasure-trove.	Silver coins of Akbar the Great ..	..
50-51	"	" " " Sikandar Shah Sur of Delhi ..	..
52-58	"	" " " Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah Khilji of Delhi. ..	..

APPENDIX F.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size,	REMARKS.
59-60	Purchased.	Billon coins of Shams-ud-din Altamash.	..	
61-62	„	„ „ „ Muhammad <i>bin</i> Sam of Delhi.	..	
63	„	Billon coin of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah	..	
64-65	„	Billon coins of Chahadadeva ..	..

APPENDIX G.

**List of Antiquities Added to Mahakal Museum at Ujjain during
the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.**

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
1	Ujjain.	Two panels, side by side, each inset with a four-armed goddess, a female attend- ant on the right	2' 4" × 1' 10" × 1'
2	„	A kneeling <i>Sadhu</i> with matted hair and beard and with a gourd in hand ..	1' 8" × 1' 3" × 10"
3	„	Four-armed Vishnu seated on Garuda ..	1' 9" × 1' × 8"
4	„	A stone pillar with an imprecatory sculp- ture and inscription in corrupt Sanskrit.	3' 10" × 1' × 1'

APPENDIX H.

**List of Photo-Negatives Prepared during the Year 1934-35,
Samvat 1991.**

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
District Amjhera.			
1	Bagh.	Caves Nos. 1 to 5, bird's-eye-view	Full.
2	"	Cave No. 2, Naga chapel, after conservation ..	"
3	"	" " an interior pillar after ..	"
4	"	" " " " " " " " another view.	"
5	"	" " a round column after conservation ..	"
6	"	" No. 4, door frame of Dagoba shrine after conservation.	"
7	"	" " pillar No. 30, after conservation ..	"
District Bhilsa.			
8	Bhonrasa.	A <i>sati</i> memorial in the bed of the Betwa ..	"
9	Gyaraspur.	Hindola Torana, front view	"
10	"	" " " " another	"
11	"	" " back view	"
12	"	" " " " another	"
13	"	" " side view	"
14	"	" " general view	"
15	"	" " collection of carved fragments exposed in excavations.	"
16	"	" " showing plinth of the temple ..	"
17	"	" " fragments of images unearthed	Half.
18	"	" " " " " " " "	"
19	"	Char Khambha, general view	Full.
20	"	" " showing ruined plinth ..	"
21	"	Atha Khambha, general view, after conservation	"
22	"	" " front view " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
23	Gyaraspur.	Atha Khambha, Torana after conservation ..	Full.
24	„	Bajramath temple, view from N. E. after conservation.	„
25	„	Bajramath temple, view from S. E. after conservation.	„
26	„	„ „ „ „ „ another view.	Half.
27	„	„ „ door-frame of southern shrine.	„
28	„	„ „ „ central shrine ..	Full.
29	„	„ „ „ northern „ ..	„
30	„	Maladevi temple, sculptures arranged in the hall	„
31	„	„ „ door-frame of the shrine, before conservation	„
32	„	„ „ „ after conservation.	„
33	„	„ „ a pillar (new support) ..	„
34	„	„ „ stair case, conserved ..	Half.
35	„	Sign-board on the highway	„
36	„	„ „ the other side.. ..	„
District Esagarh.			
37	Esagarh.	View of a tank.. ..	Full.
38	„	Chanderi gate of Esagarh town	„
39	„	Christian tombs Nos. 1 and 2	„
40	„	„ „ Nos. 3 and 4	„
District Gird.			
41	Arch. Museum, Gwalior Fort.	Jankoji Maharaj Scindia	„
42	„	Jahangir	„
43	„	Shivaji Maharaj	„
44	„	Duel (<i>Gada-Yuddha</i>) of Bhimsen and Duryodhana	„
45	„	Goddess (Parvati) from Terahi	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
46	Arch. Museum, Gwalior Fort.	Palm capital from Pawaya	Half.
47	„	An image of Bodhisatva (Bronze)	„
48	„	Three memorial pillars from Terahi	Full.
49	„	Kuber from Terahi	„
50	„	Fragments of stone images found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	„
51	„	Fragments of stone images found in excavations at Gyaraspur, another group.	„
52	„	A torso and a bust, found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	„
53	„	A bust of woman and some heads found in excavations at Gyaraspur.	„
54	„	A bust of woman and some heads, found in excavations at Gyaraspur, another group.	„
55	Lashkar.	Alijah Darbar Press	Half.
56	„	Town Hall	„
57	„	Victoria Memorial Market	„
58	„	„ „ „ another view	„
59	„	Gota Factory, embroidery work	„
60	„	„ „ „ „	„
61	„	„ „ „ „	„
62	„	„ „ men working	„
63	„	„ „ „ „	„
64	„	Tambat Nib Factory, men working	„
65	„	„ „ „ „ „	„
66	„	„ „ „ „ „ another view.	„
67	„	„ „ „ „ „ „	„
68	„	Industrial Show Room, general view	„
69	„	„ „ „ interior view	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
70	Lashkar.	Industrial Show Room, showing harnessed horse	Half.
71	"	" " " showing another harnessed horse.	"
72	"	" " " <i>Jali</i> work on stone ..	"
73	"	" " " a stone miniature <i>Bara-dari</i> .	"
74	"	" " " a carved stone bench ..	"
75	"	Pottery Works, moulding section	"
76	"	" " " " "	"
77	"	" " stock ready for being baked ..	"
78	"	" " painting section	"
79	"	" " firing section	"
80	"	" " Show Room, general view ..	"
81	"	" " " " near view ..	"
82	"	State Museum, front view of the building ..	"
83	"	" " interior, general view ..	"
84	"	" " taxidermy section, crocodiles ..	"
85	"	" " " " birds ..	"
86	"	" " " " pigeons ..	"
87	"	" " " " jackals ..	"
88	"	" " " " leopards ..	"
89	"	" " " " porcupines ..	"
90	"	" " " " a hawk ..	"
91	"	" " " " skin of a tiger ..	"
92	"	" " " " skin of a bear ..	"
93	"	" " " " skins of Sambhars and a head of a bison.	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
94	Lashkar.	Moti Mahal, distant view	Half.
95	„	„ „ general view	„
96	„	„ „ near view	„
97	„	Gopal Mandir from S. E., King George Park ..	„
98	„	„ „ N. E. „ „ „ ..	„
99	„	Gurudwara, King George Park	„
100	„	Theosophical Lodge, King George Park ..	„
101	„	Moti Masjid, King George Park	„
102	„	Memorial of Sakhya Raja Scindia, King George Park.	„
103	„	Gwalior Light Railway's Office	„
104	„	Race Course, general view	„
105	„	„ „ near view	„
106	Morar.	Leather Factory, front view	„
107	„	„ „ working section	„
108	„	„ „ „ „	„
109	„	„ „ „ „	„
110	„	„ „ „ „	„
111	„	„ „ machinery	„
112	„	„ „ show-room	„
113	„	„ „ „	„
District Narwar.			
114	Bangla.	Memorial pillars, general view	Quarter.
115	„	One of the memorial pillars	„
116	„	Another memorial pillar	„
117	Budha Dongar.	Old Mughal <i>Sarai</i> , general view	„
118	„	„ „ „ a gateway	„
119	„	„ „ „ a street scene	„

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
120	Mahua.	Smaller Mahadeva temple, front view before conservation.	Full.
121	"	" " " " " after "	Half.
122	"	" " " side " " "	Full.
123	"	" " " image of Varaha and some carving.	Half.
124	"	" " " " of Ganesa "	"
125	"	" " " " of Mahishasurmardini.	"
126	"	Larger " " general view ..	Full.
127	"	" " " door-frame ..	"
128	Shivpuri.	Mughal gate or main entrance to Chhatra Park ..	"
129	"	Chhatra of Sakhya Raja Scindia, general view ..	"
130	"	" " " " " " " "	"
131	"	" " " " " side " "	"
132	"	" " " " " front " "	"
133	"	" " Madhava Rao Scindia, front view ..	"
134	"	" " " " side " "	"
135	"	" " " " back " "	"
136	"	Water fountains in Chhatra Park ..	"
137	"	Water fountains in Chhatra Park ..	"
138	"	Ban-Ganga <i>Kund</i> " "	"
139	"	George Castle, general view ..	"
140	"	Ganesa Hall, front view ..	"
141	"	" " interior view ..	"
142	"	Secretariat Building, general view ..	"
143	"	Jadhava Sagar, general view ..	"
144	"	Water-fall at Bhadaiya <i>Kund</i> ..	"
145	"	" " " " " another view ..	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
146	Shivpuri.	An ancient tomb in old Shivpuri	Full.
147	"	" " masjid " " "	"
148	"	Sakhya Sagar, landing station, distant view ..	"
149	"	" " " " near view ..	"
150	"	" " " " on water side ..	"
151	"	" " dam, general view	"
152	"	" " " another view	"
153	"	" " " " " "	"
154	"	Bhura Kho, water-fall	"
155	"	" " Madhavesvar temple	"
156	Terahi.	A memorial pillar lying near village but now removed to the premises of Mohaj Mata temple.	Half.
157	"	Pieces of memorial pillars now removed to Archæological Museum at Gwalior.	"
158	"	Pieces of memorial pillars now removed to Archæological Museum at Gwalior.	"
159	"	A memorial pillar standing near the compound-wall of Mohaj Mata temple.	"
160	"	Mohaj Mata temple, general view, before conservation	Full.
161	"	" " " another " " " " " "	"
162	"	" " after conservation	"
163	"	" " " " " another view ..	"
164	"	Images of <i>ganas</i> and goblins on Mohaj Mata temple	Half.
165	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"
166	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"
167	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size
168	Terahi.	A <i>torana</i> gateway, view from north-west ..	Full.
169	"	" " " " " north-east ..	"
170	"	" " upper part	"
171	"	A collection of images and carved fragments arranged in the compound of the Mohaj Mata temple.	"
172	"	A collection of images and carved fragments arranged in the compound of the Mohaj Mata temple, another view.	"
173	"	An image of Ganesa	Quarter.
174	"	An image of Parvati	"
175	"	Some images	"
176	"	Pillars in old <i>gadhi</i>	Full.
District Ujjain.			
177	Kamed.	An image of Vishnu	Half.
178	Ujjain.	Archæological Museum, an image of Vishnu ..	Full
179	"	" " " " " " " Siva ..	"
180	"	" " " " " " " slaying Gajasur, Bhairava and Kubera."	"
181	"	Archæological Museum, images of <i>Kirtimukha</i> , Siva and Parvati, <i>Trimurti</i> and Siva.	"
182	"	Archæological Museum, images of Kali, Varaha, Bhairava, Nandi and a god.	"
183	"	" " " images of Parvati, Ganesa and other gods.	"
184	"	" " " an inscription, a fragment of a Jaina image, etc.	"
185	"	" " " a carved stone and an inscription.	Half

APPENDIX H.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.		Size.
186	Ujjain.	Archæological Museum	a medallion ..	Half.
187	"	" "	images of Siva, Parvati and <i>Nagi</i> .	"
188	"	" "	Mahishamardini and other sculptures.	"
189	"	" "	a goddess and a Sesh-shayi.	"
190	"	" "	a spout	"
191	"	" "	some sculptures and <i>Trimurti</i> .	"
192	"	" "	Siva-Parvati, a lion and other sculptures.	"
193	"	" "	a god and a goddess ..	"
194	"	" "	busts of <i>Trimurti</i> and other sculptures.	"
195	"	" "	head of a Jaina Tirtham-kara with canopy.	"
196	"	" "	a god and a goddess ..	"
197	"	" "	a standing Vishnu ..	"
198	"	" "	reclining <i>Naga Deva</i> ..	"
199	"	" "	a seated Siva and a standing Parvati.	"
200	"	" "	a couple of devotees and a four-armed goddess.	"
201	"	" "	Kali and other sculptures.	"
202	"	" "	Vishnu and <i>Naga</i> ..	"
203	"	" "	Bhairava, Surya and Brahma.	"
204	"	" "	Vishnu, Brahma, Siva and a god.	"
205	"	" "	Lanka being trampled under a foot of Hanuman (a fragment).	"
206	"	" "	" "	"

APPENDIX H.—(*concl.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
Miscellaneous.			
207	..	Ganesha <i>Panchayatana</i>	Full.
208	..	A brass image	Half.
209	..	Mandasor stone inscription of Yasodharman and Vishnuvardhana, dated V. S. 539 (in the possession of Miss Bitā Filose).	Full.
210	..	Images on reverse of the above inscription stone.	„
211	..	A Copper-plate prepared from the above inscription.	„
212	..	Copying from a photo-enlargement of Madhava Rao Scindia.	„

APPENDIX I.

**List of Books Added to the Office Library during the Year 1934-35,
Samvat 1991.**

Serial No	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archaeological Survey Reports, Memoirs, etc.	
1	Archæological Survey of India : Memoir No. 46, "On the Iconography of Buddha's Nativity" by Mon. A. Foucher.	Gratis.
2	Archæological Survey of India : Memoir No. 48, "Explorations in Sind" by Mr. N. C. Majumdar.	„
3	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, for 1933	„
4	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1934	„
5	Administration Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State (1932-33).	„
6	Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year ending 1930.	„
7	Government of Assam: Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies; Bulletin No. 2, by Mr. S. K. Bhuyan.	„
8	New Light on the Most Ancient East by Mr. V. Gordon Childe ..	Purchased.
9	Romance of Archæology by Mr. W. H. Boulton	„
10	Archæology and the Sumerian Problem by Mr. Henri Frankfort.	„
	Art and Architecture.	
11	Architecture of Manasara by Mr. P. K. Acharya	„
12	Manasara on Architecture and Sculpture by Mr. P. K. Acharya.	„
13	Architecture of Manasara, illustrations „	„
14	Gaya and Buddha-Gaya by Dr. B. N. Barua, Vol. I, Book I.	Exchange.
15	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ II, Books II-V	„
16	Barhut Book I, by Dr. B. M. Barua	„
17	„ „ II, „ „ „ „ „	„
18-19	Indian Art and Letters, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2	Subscribed.
	Dictionary.	
20	Routledge's Universal Encyclopædia	Purchased.
	Epigraphy.	
21	Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro by Mr. G. R. Hunter ..	„

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
22	Seals of Ancient Indian styles found at Ur, by Mr. C. J. Gadd..	Purchased.
23	Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XIII, Part I	Gratis
24	Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica	„
25-27	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Parts IV, V and VI	„
Guides.		
28	Buddhist Cave Temples of India by Mr. R. S. Wanchope ..	Purchased.
29	Ajanta by Srimant Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi	„
30	Ellora „ „ „ „ „	„
31	A Guide to Elephanta by Pt. Hiranand Shastri	Gratis.
32	Abu, Part I (Hindi), by Muni Jayanta Vijayaji	„
33	Chittorgarh by Pt. Shobhalal Shastri	Presented.
History.		
34	Glimpses of World History, Vol. I, by Pt. Jawaharlal ..	Purchased.
<i>Selections from Peshwa Daftar Series.</i>		
35	No. 38 (Madhavrao Ballal and the Nizam)	„
36	„ 39 (Administrative papers of Madhavrao I)	„
37	„ 40 (Miscellaneous papers of Peshwa Balajirao)	„
38	„ 41 (the last days of the Maratha Raj)	„
39	„ 42 (Papers relating to Pratapsingh Raja of Satara) ..	„
40	„ 43 (Social and Religious matters under the Peshwas) ..	„
41	„ 44 (Some historical families)	„
42	„ 45 (Documents illustrating Maratha administration) ..	„
43	Jahangir Nama and Shahajahan Nama (manuscripts) ..	„
44	Indian History (Hindi), Part I, by Jayachandra Vidyalkara ..	„
45	„ „ „ „ II „ „ „ ..	„
46	Kutbashahi of Gokonda (Marathi) by Mr. V. S. Bendre ..	„

APPENDIX I.—(contd.)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
47	History of Gadha-Kota (Hindi) by Pt. Bhavadeo	Purchased.
48	Bundelkhand Kesari (Hindi)	„
49	Aurangzeb Nama, Part I, by Munshi Deviprasad (Hindi) ..	„
50	„ „ II „ „ „	„
51	The Date of Karkacharya by Mr. G. B. Makoday	„
52	Heroic Stories of Sadashivrao Bhau (Marathi) by Mr. S. P. Joshi.	Exchange.
53	Indian Philosophy (Marathi) by Mr. N. C. Kelkar	Purchased.
Journals.		
54-65	Modern Review : July 1934 to June 1935	„
66-68	Journal of Indian History, Vol. XIII, Parts 1 to 3	Exchange.
69-71	Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ..	Subscribed
72	„ „ „ „ XI, No. 1	„
73-76	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XX, Parts I, II, III and IV.	Exchange.
77	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VIII, Part 4	„
78-79	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ IX, Parts 1 and 2.	„
80	Indian Culture for July 1934	Subscribed.
81-82	„ „ „ January and April 1935	„
83-84	Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for July and October 1934.	Exchange.
85	Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XV, 1933-34	Presented.
86	Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. II, No. 1	Subscribed.
87	Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society, Silver Jubilee Number ..	Exchange.
88	Roop-lekha, Vol. IV, Serial No. 13	Presented.
89-92	Sanshodhak, Vol. I, Parts 1 to 4	Exchange.
93-96	„ Vol. II „ 1 to 4	„
97-99	„ Vol. III „ 1 to 3	„

APPENDIX I.—(concl'd.)

Serial No.	Object and description.	REMARKS.
100-102	K. N. P. Patrika, Vol. XV, Parts 1 to 3	Subscribed.
103-105	Quarterly Journal of B. I. S. Mandal, Poona, Vol. XV, Parts 1 to 3.	„
106	Index to Indian Antiquary, Vol. LXII—1933	Gratis.
107	Kalyan Magazine—Shri Siva Special Number	Purchased.
108	„ „ —Shri Ramayana Special Number	„
Miscellaneous.		
109	The Greater Astronomer of Ujjain—Pandit Narayan Vyas by Mr. Makoday.	„
110	Some Fascinating Viewpoints of Vedic Studies by Mr. Makoday	„
111	Malaviya Commemoration Volume	„
112	Anarya Names in the Ramayana by Mr. Makoday	„
113	Progress of Ancient Indians in Mathematics (Marathi)	„
114	Khunkhwane Bazme Adab, Hijri 1352	Exchange.
Museum.		
115	Annual Report of Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras, for 1933-34.	Gratis.
116	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum : General Section, Vol. I, Part 3.(Tiruparuthkunram and its Temples by Mr. T. N. Ramchandran).	„
117	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum: General Section, Vol. III, Part I (The Three Main Styles of Temple Architecture by Mr. F. N. Gravely and Mr. T. N. Ramchandran).	„
118	Bhor Museum—A Guide, by Professor D. V. Potdar.. ..	„
119	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities for 1933-34.	„
Photography.		
120	List of Archæological Photo-Negatives : Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	„
Pre-History.		
121	New Light on the Darker Side of Dawn by Dr. Coomaraswamy.	„
State Publications.		
122	Administration Report of Gwalior State during the year 1931-32.	„
123	Administration Report of Gwalior State during the year 1932-33.	„
124	Selections of Darbar Orders for Samvat 1989	„

APPENDIX J.

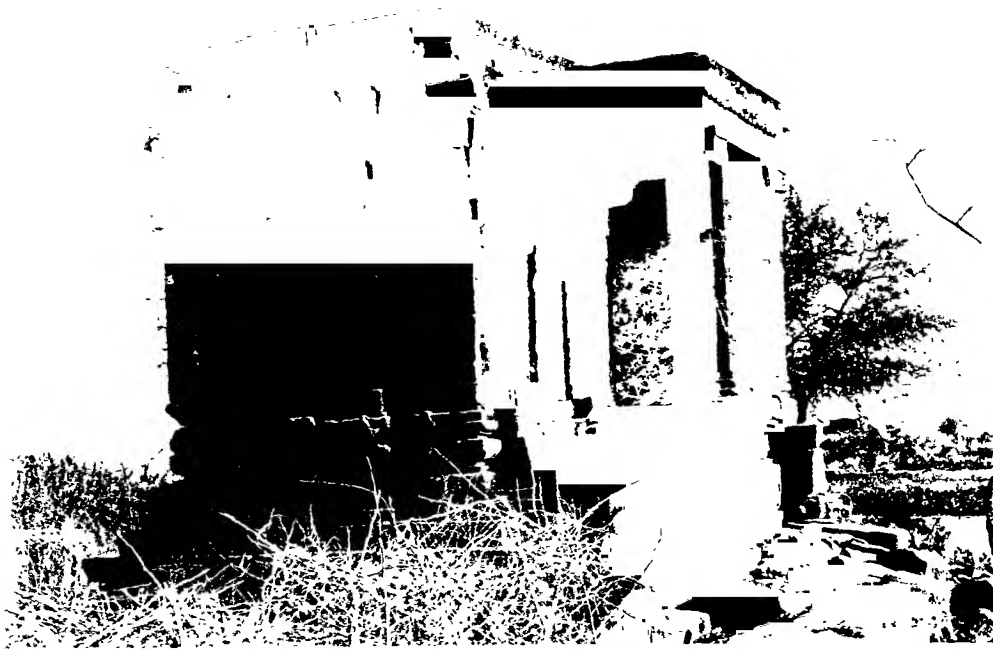
Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

Serial No.	Head.	Amount.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of de rtmental publications	138 7 9	
2	,, ,, photographs	17 15 6	
3	,, ,, ,, tender forms	17 0 0	
4	Miscellaneous	17 5 0	
	Total ..	190 12 3	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1934-35, Samvat 1991.

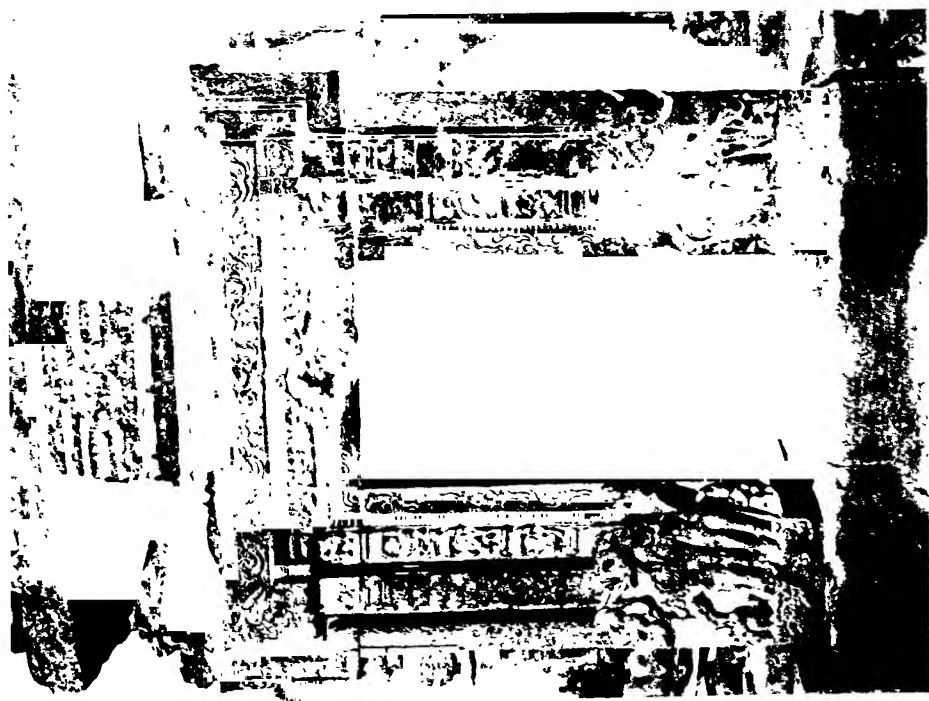
Serial No.	Head.	AMOUNT SPENT,		Total.
		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Salaries	11,150 10 7	..	11,150 10 7
2	Travelling Allowances ..	1,455 6 6	29 15 9	1,485 6 3
3	Contingencies	1,062 1 0	4 6 0	1,066 7 0
4	Books and Periodicals ..	398 15 3	..	398 15 3
5	Publications	408 13 0	..	408 13 0
6	Museum	1,430 5 4	..	1,430 5 4
	(a) Collection and purchase of antiquities ..	565 5 0		
	(b) Upkeep of Gujarimahal building ..	96 6 3		
	(c) Special repairs to Gujarimahal building ..	417 5 6		
	(d) Exhibition, etc.	351 4 7		
		1,430 5 4		
7	Miscellaneous	319 6 3	..	319 6 3
8	Works	1,394 15 7	23 14 6	1,418 14 1
9	Purchase of Imperial Service Stamps.	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
10	General saving :—	1,056 5 11	..	1,056 5 11
	(a) Repairs to Jama Masjid at Chanderi.	556 7 6		
	(b) Miscellaneous.	499 14 5		
		1,056 5 11		
	Grand Total ..	18,701 15 5	58 4 3	18,760 3 8



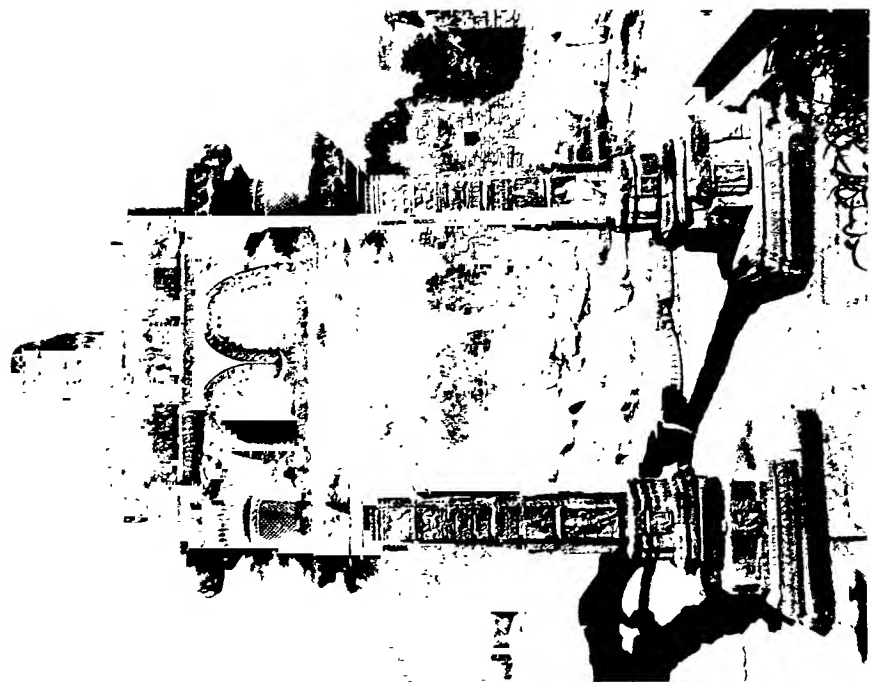
(a) Smaller Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist. Esagarh,
before conservation.



(b) Smaller Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist. Esagarh,
after conservation



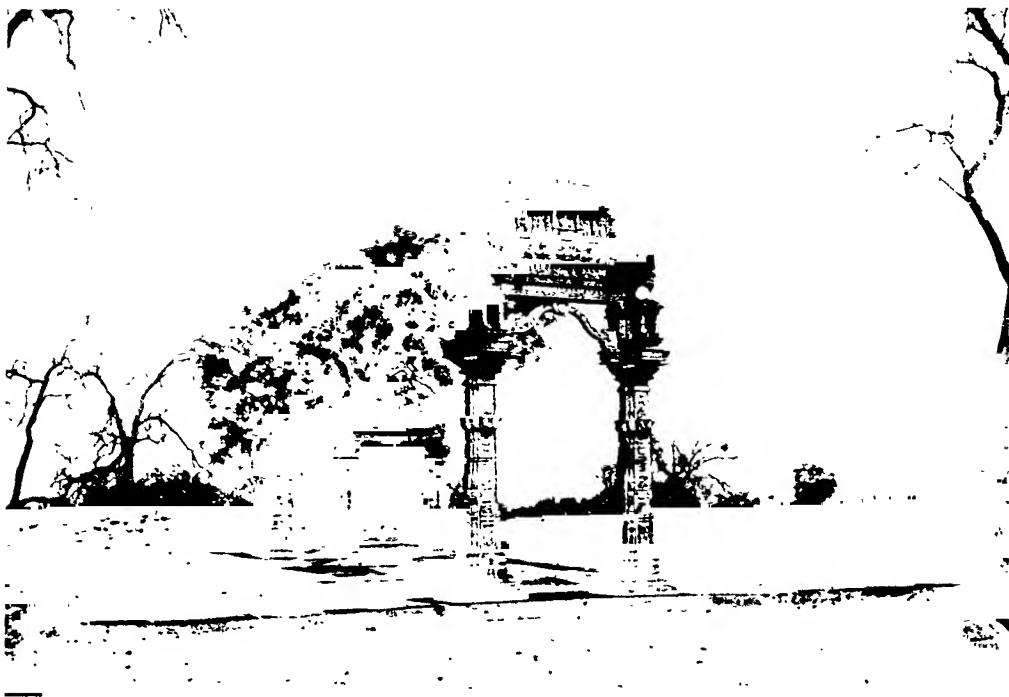
(a) Larger Mahadev temple at Mahua, Dist Esagarh ;
a carved door-frame



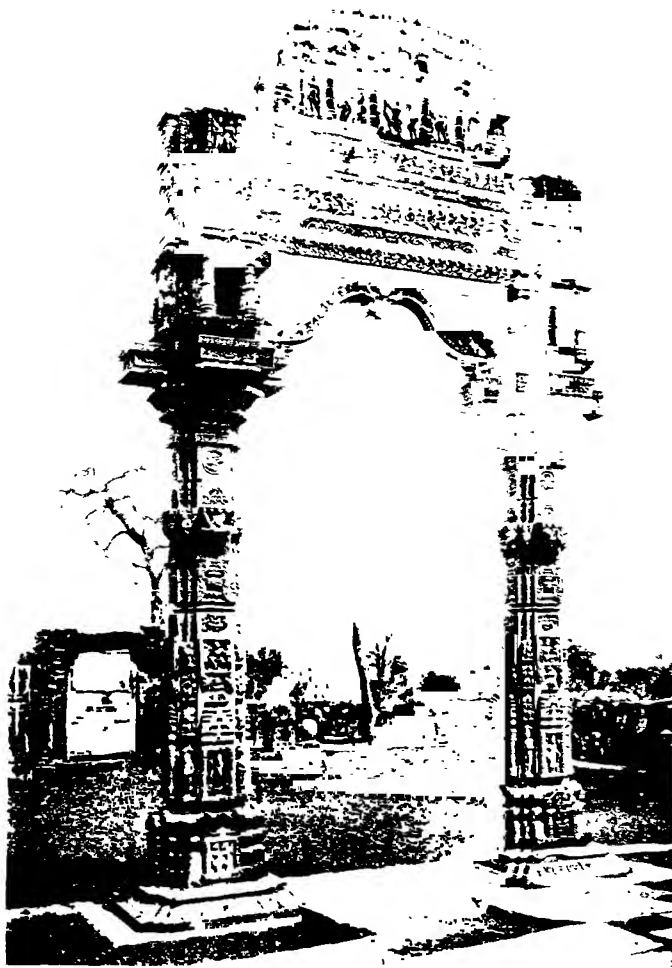
(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, Dist Bhulsa.



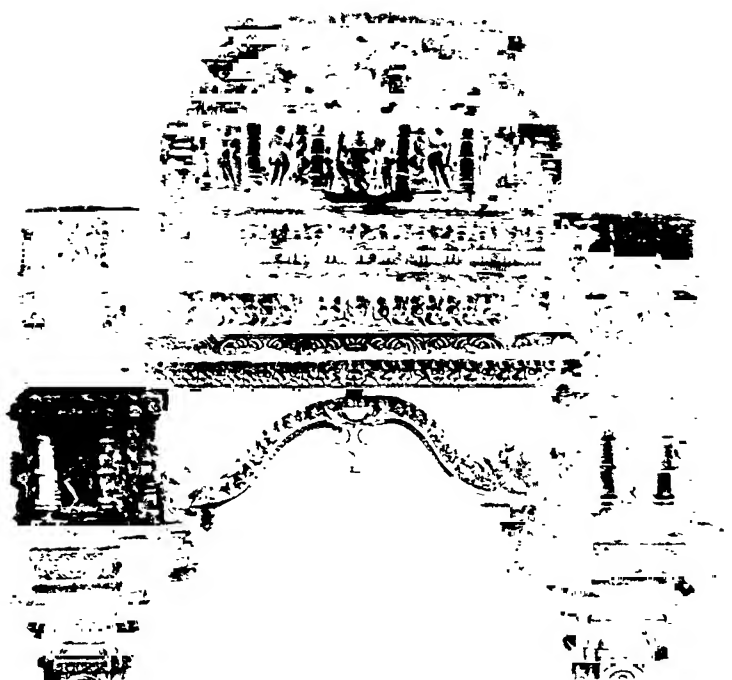
(a) Mohajmata temple and Toran gate at Terahi, Dist. Esagarh,
before conservation.



(b) Mohajmata temple and Toran gate at Terahi, Dist. Esagarh,
after conservation.



(a) Toran gate at Terahi (back view)



(b) Detail of Toran gate at Terahi (back view)



(a) Vyaghrambari, from Terahi (front view)



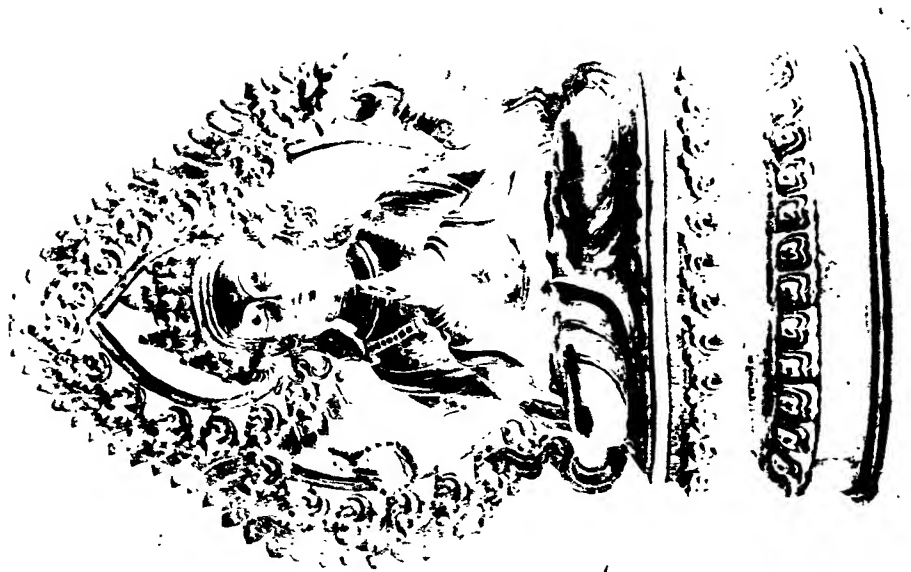
(b) Memorial Pillars, from Terahi (front view)



(c) Kubera, from Terahi (front view)



(b) Shivan Maharaj (a painting)



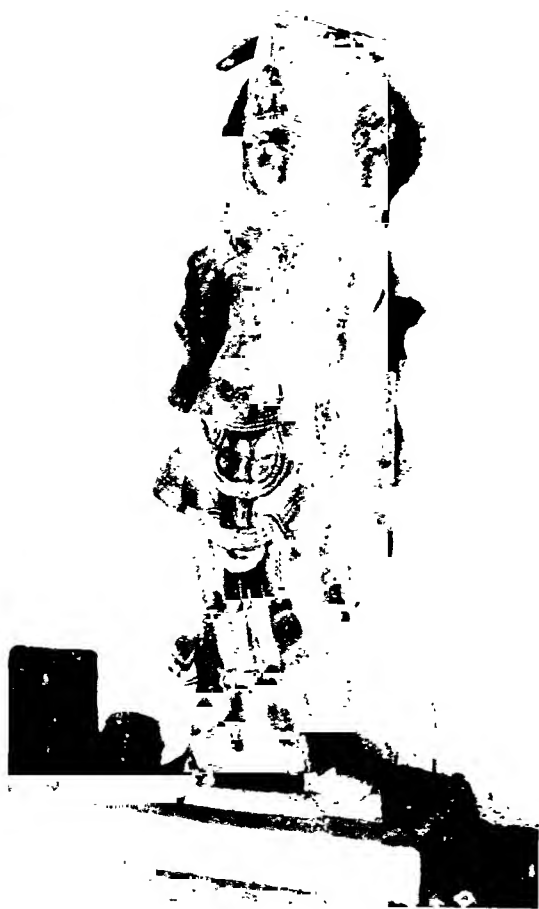
(c) Bodhisattva a brass image (front view)



(a) Torso, from Gyaspur (front view)



(a) Vishnu, from Kamed, Dist. Ujjain
(front view)



(b) Kapil Muni, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(c) Vishnu, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(d) Vishnu, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



(a) Nagini, Ujjain Museum
(front view)



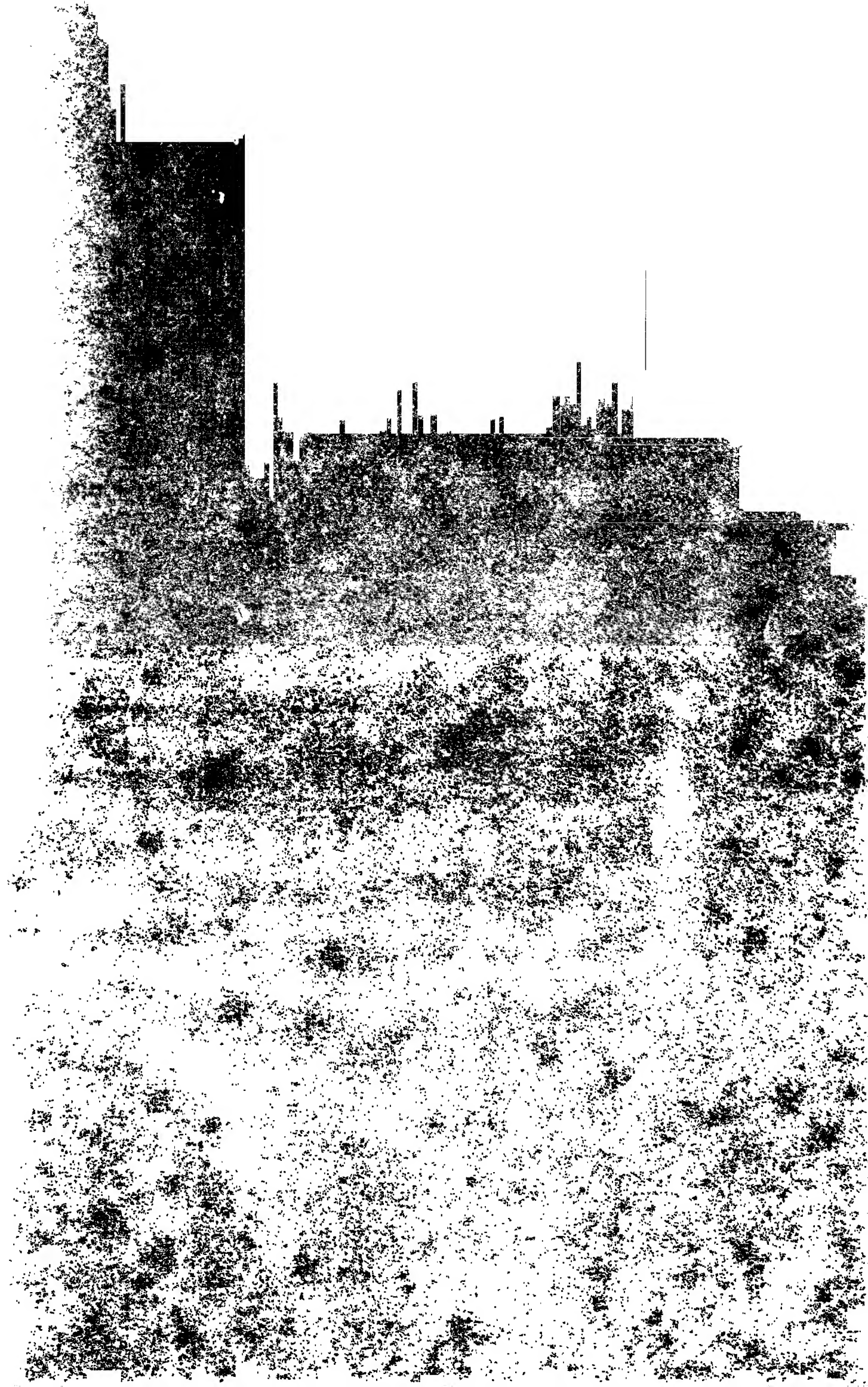
(b) Naga, Ujjain Museum)
(front view)

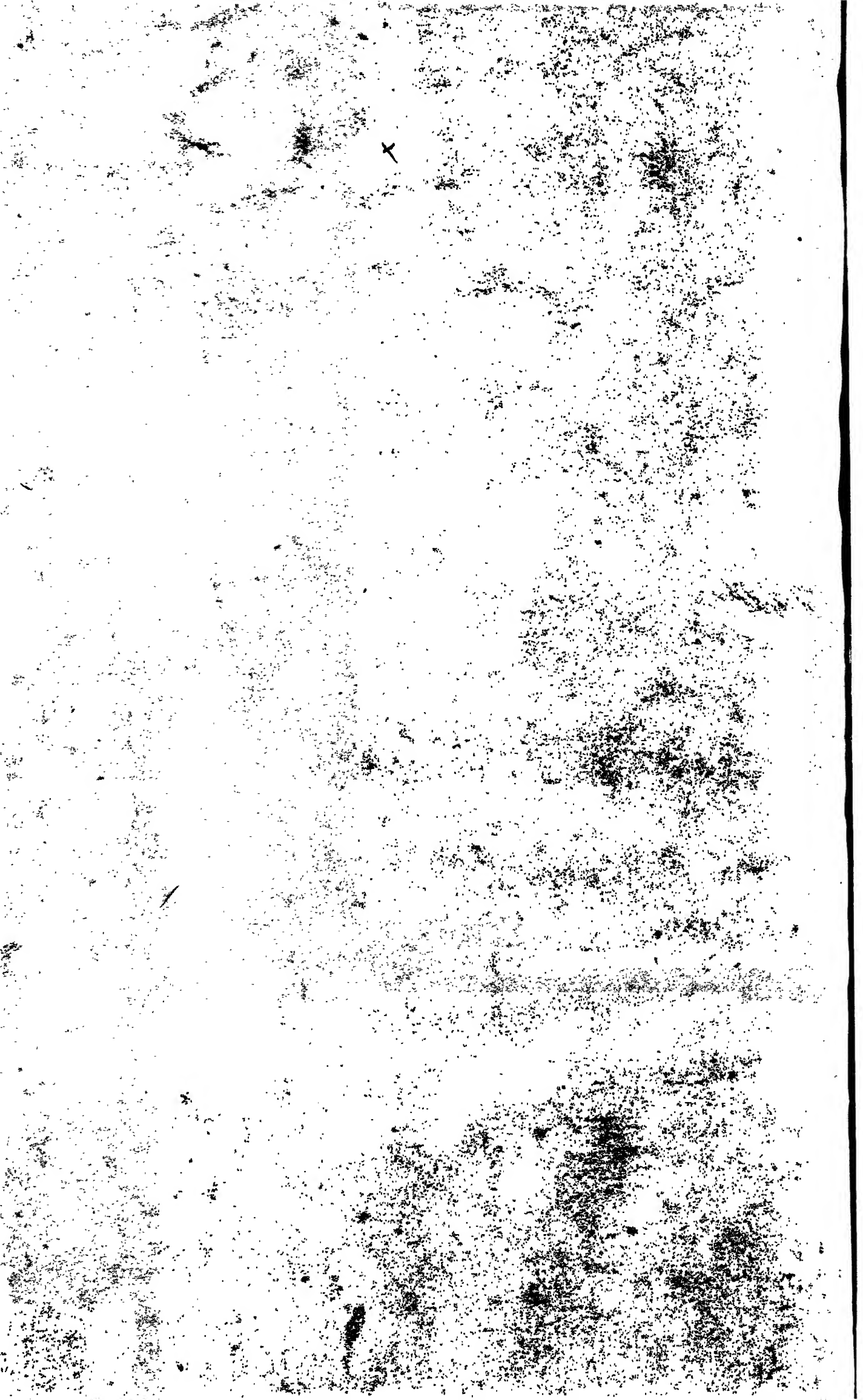


(c) Lanka under Hanuman's feet.
Ujjain Museum (front view)



(d) Siva, Ujjain Museum
(front view)







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